

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEWSERIES No. 8259

期三廿月五年二統宣

WEDNESDAY JUNE 29, 1910.

三拜禮 號九廿月六年九一十

555 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
Sterling \$1,500,000 at 1/10 = \$15,000,000
Silver \$15,000,000 at 1/10 = \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$15,000,000
ASSETS LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
G. Balloch, Esq., Chairman.
Robert Shaw, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
F. H. Armstrong, Esq., S. A. Levy, Esq.
J. W. Barclay, Esq., F. Lieb, Esq.
Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, G. H. McDermott, Esq.
G. R. Leemann, Esq., H. A. Sills, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGERS:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 1 per Cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 1 per Cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 1 1/2 per Cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 2 per Cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 7th May, 1910. [20]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1851.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

RESERVE FUND \$1,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS \$1,500,000
TOTAL \$3,000,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 1 per Cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 2 per Cent. per annum.

WM. DICKSON, Manager.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1910. [22]

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 10,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS Yen 10,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA

Branches and Agencies:
TOKYO, KOBÉ, OSAKA, NAGASAKI, LONDON, LYONS, NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, BOMBAY, SHANGHAI.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 1 per Cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:
For 12 months, 2 per Cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 1 1/2 per Cent. per annum.
For 3 months, 1 per Cent. per annum.

TAKKO TAKAMICHI, Manager.
Hongkong, 12th March, 1910. [28]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sh. Tals 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin, Osnabrück, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:
Königliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank), Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft, Deutsche Bank, S. Bleichroeder, Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft, Bank für Handel und Industrie, Robert Warshawsky & Co., Mendelssohn & Co., M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne, Frankfurt a.M., Veritasche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg, Sal. Oppenheim & Co., Köln, Bayerische Hypothek und Wechselbank, München.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, THE UNION OF LONDON AND SHIPYARD BANK, LIMITED, DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT, DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. KULLMANN, Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1910. [30]

Banks.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Deposits may be obtained on application.

INTEREST ON deposits awarded at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [31]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$2,500,000
ABOUT MAX \$2,500,000

RESERVE FUND GOLD \$2,500,000
ABOUT MAX \$2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND, NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 1/2 per Cent. per annum on the daily balance and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 12 months, 2 per Cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 1 1/2 per Cent. per annum.
For 3 months, 1 per Cent. per annum.

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
Hongkong, 30th April, 1910. [19]

Insurance

CO., LD., OF SHANGHAI.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:
Alexander McLeod, Esq., Chairman, C. Stepparius, Esq., Lee Yung Su, Esq., J. H. McMichael, Esq., O. R. Barkill, Esq., J. A. Wattie, Esq., Manager Director, A. J. Hughes, Esq., Secretary, S. B. Neill, F.I.A., Actuary.

A STRONG British Corporation Registered under Hongkong Ordinances and under Life Assurance Companies' Acts, England.

Insurance in Force \$34,054,152.00
Assets 7,114,990.08
Income for Year 5,073,834.81
Total Security to Policyholders 7,888,824.89

LEFFERTS KNOX, Esq., Hongkong District Manager, B. W. TAPE, Esq., Canton, Macao and the Philippines District Secretary.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1909. [18]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS:
7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CAR:
8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS:
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 20 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT BARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS:
Extra cars at 9.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, 100 Queen's Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1910. [14]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Will dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

FOR STRAITS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, SAKI, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, and YOKOHAMA.

SHANGHAI DELHI About 10th June Freight and Passage.

LONDON, &c., via usual Ports DELTA About 7th July Freight and Passage.

SHANGHAI, TAKU, NAGA, SAKI, MOJI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA DELTA About 9th July Freight only.

For Further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

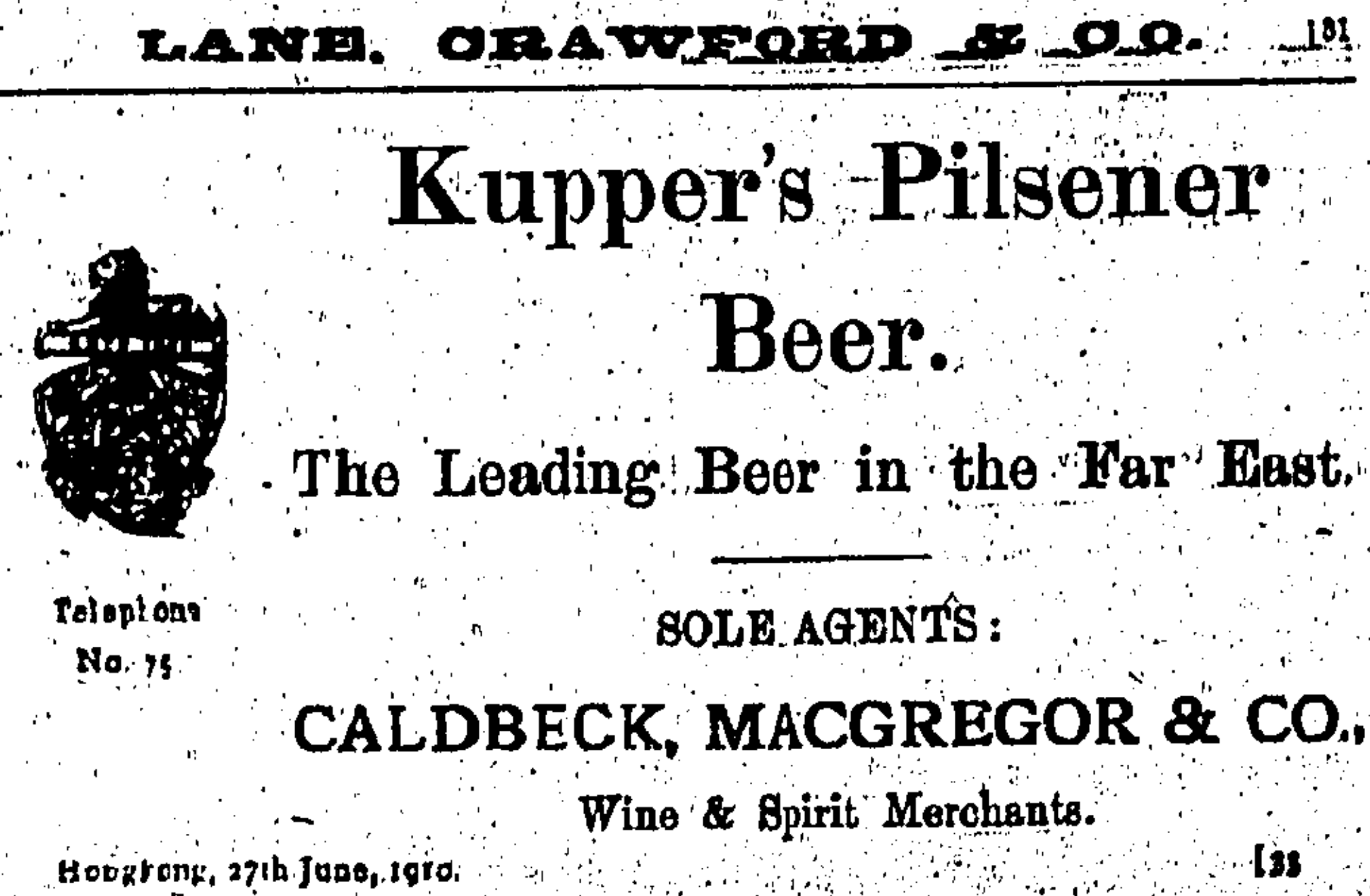
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 27th June, 1910. [4]

Intimations.

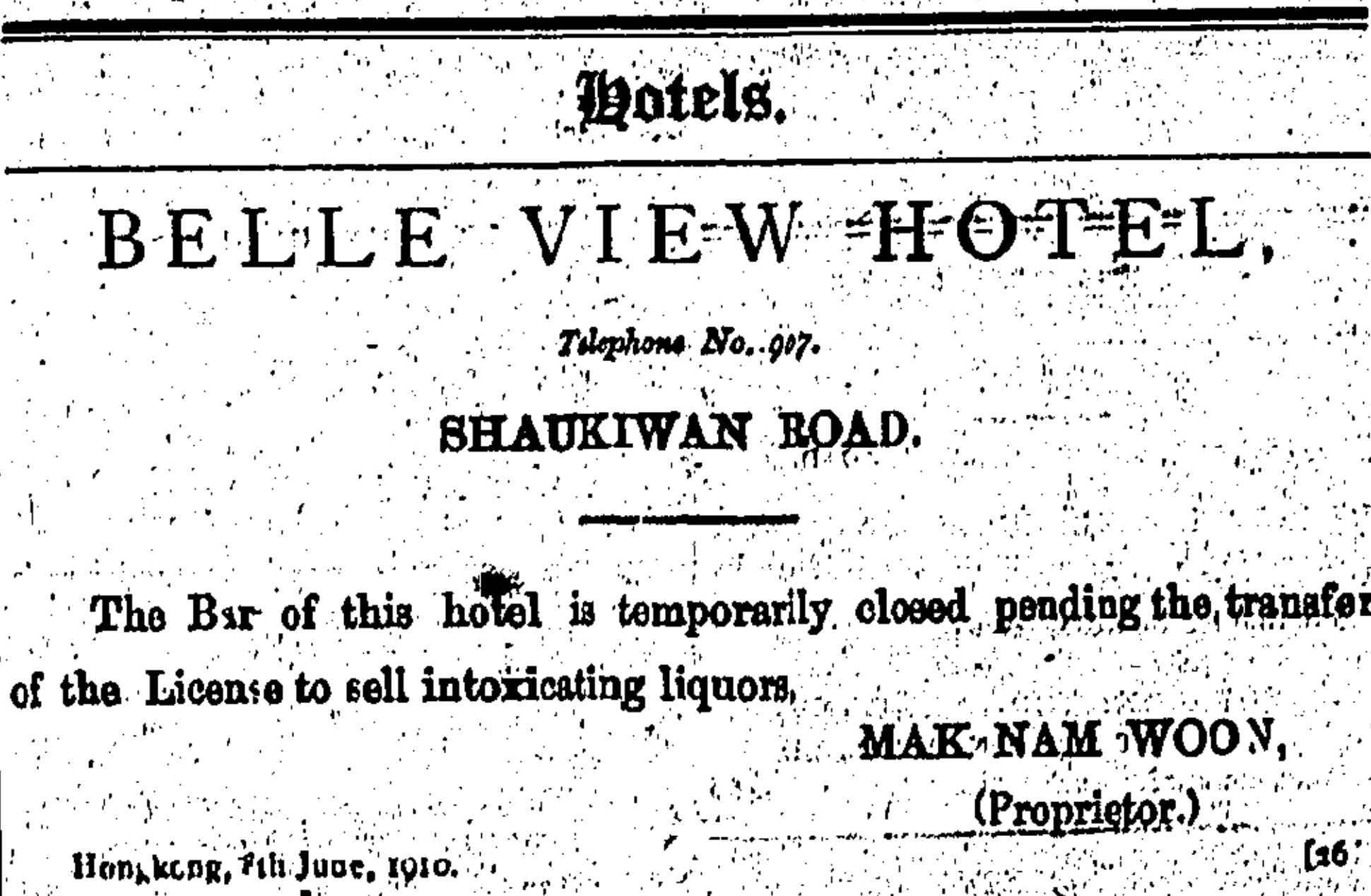
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.



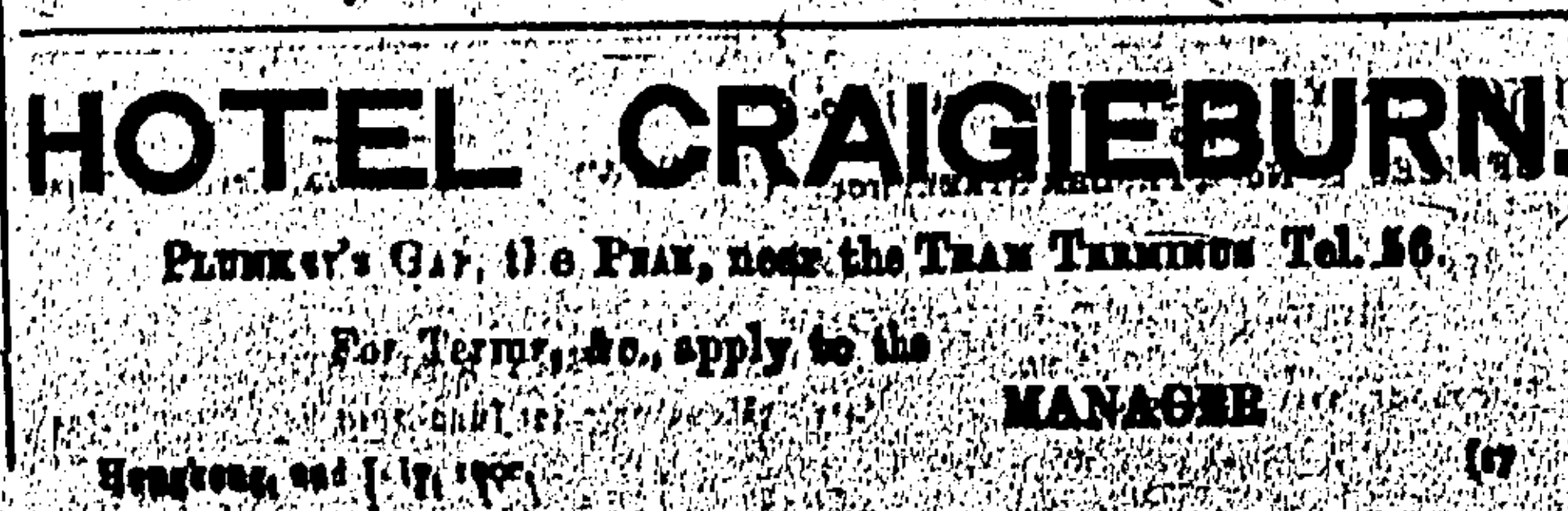
SPECIAL VALUE IN STRAW HATS FROM LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. IN THE LATEST STYLES.



Kupper's Pilsener Beer. The Leading Beer in the Far East. SOLE AGENTS: CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO. Wine & Spirit Merchants. Hongkong, 27th June, 1910. [23]



BELLE VIEW HOTEL. Telephone No. 917. SHAUKIWAN ROAD. The Bar of this hotel is temporarily closed pending the transfer of the License to sell intoxicating liquors. MAK NAM WOON, (Proprietor.) Hongkong, 7th June, 1910. [36]



HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN. PLUNKET'S GAR, 116 PRINCE STREET, near the TRAM TERMINUS Tel. 56. For Terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER. Hongkong, 1st July, 1910. [17]

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON: MONDAY, 27th June. 8.00 A.M. HONGSHAN 8.00 A.M. HONAM 10.00 P.M. KINSHAN 5.15 P.M. FATSHAN.

CANTON TO HONGKONG: THURSDAY, 30th June. 8.00 A.M. HONAM 8.00 A.M. HONGSHAN 10.00 P.M. FATSHAN 5.15 P.M. KINSHAN.

TUESDAY, 28th June. 8.00 A.M. HONAM 8.00 A.M. HONGSHAN 10.00 P.M. FATSHAN 5.15 P.M. KINSHAN.

WEDNESDAY, 29th June. 8.00 A.M. HONGSHAN 8.00 A.M. HONAM 10.00 P.M. KINSHAN 5.15 P.M. FATSHAN.

SUNDAY, 2nd July. 10.00 P.M. FATSHAN.

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to the Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation. Lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-TAI" 1,351 Tons and "SUI-AN" 1,351 Tons. Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and at 2 P.M.

EXCURSION TO MACAO. On SUNDAY, the 3rd JULY. The Company's Steamship "SUI-AN," will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 A.M. and return from Macao at 5 P.M. FARES AS USUAL.

By kind permission of Col. Prior and Officers, the Band of the 13th Rajputs under Bandmaster Cooke will play during the trip.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. This steamer connects with the steamer returning from Macao at 5 P.M.

First class fare by steamer leaving at 1 P.M. and returning with excursion steamer at 5 P.M. \$4. Single Fare also \$4. Further Particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

CANTON-MACAO LINE. S.S. "HOI SANG" 457 Tons.

Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 8.30 A.M.

Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 1 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF CANTON-WUHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM" 588 Tons, and "NANNING" 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuhow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuhow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M.

Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or Vice Versa by the Company's direct steamers "LINTAN" and "SASUL." These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each cabin.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD., HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR), opposite the Blake Pier. [3]

HONGKONG HOTEL. FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE. A. J. DAVIES, Manager. Hongkong, 5th February, 1909. [23]

ASTOR HOUSE. (LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.) QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated, and under entirely new Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine under the supervision of an Experienced FRENCH CHEF, and separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate. First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.

Under Personal Supervision of L. GAMEAU, Proprietor, and N. BRUMENTHAL, Manager.

Telephone, 290. Telegrams "Astro." [24]

REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS. LATEST MODELS, VISIBLE WRITING, &c. ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Ribbons, Carbon and other requisites. Repairs undertaken; also Contracts for keeping in order.

SOLE AGENTS: HENDERSON & CO. Hongkong, 2nd May, 1910. [25]

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"LUTZOW" Capt. W. Bailling	THURSDAY, 20th June, 10 A.M.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"YORCK" Capt. J. Randemann	THURSDAY, 20th June, 10 A.M.
MANILA, ANGAUR, YAP, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"CORLENE" Capt. H. Rugegeur	SATURDAY, 18th July, Daylight

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & SHINA.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1910.

Intimations.



EYES RIGHT!
N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Spectacles. Spectacles for all requirements.
Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI,
20th Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 40, Raffles Street.

USMAN & CASUM,

1 & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET.

JUST UNPACKED

Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed
HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS
& FEATHERS.

MUSLIN and FIGURED VOILES.

LACE and EMBROIDERIES a specialty.

TABLE LINENS, SERVIETTES and
HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Samples on application.

Coast Port Orders carefully
executed

Hongkong, 6th September, 1900. [45]

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest discoveries and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, overwork, intemperance, dissipation, excess, youthful impudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear of modern life. It restores the vitality of the system, and cures all the various diseases of the brain, nerves, and spinal cord, such as neuritis, neuralgia, hysteria, epilepsy, melancholia, dementia, and all other diseases of the nervous system. It is a powerful tonic, and restores the system to its normal state, and is a most valuable remedy for all cases of nervous debility.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can the marvelous properties ever be equaled in all cases of poor blood, impurity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it introduced into the system, than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, and restores the vitality of the blood, and cures all the various diseases of the blood, such as anemia, chlorosis, leucemia, and all other diseases of the blood. It is a powerful tonic, and restores the blood to its normal state, and is a most valuable remedy for all cases of blood impurity.

Agents for India: TRIVANENTR AND CO., LTD., BOMBAY, SYDNEY, and TONGA.

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.	No. 2 DOCK.	No. 3 DOCK.
Docking Length 515 ft.	Docking Length 376 ft.	Docking Length 481 ft.
Width of Entrance 80 "	Width of Entrance 50 "	Width of Entrance 63 "
Water on Blocks 28 "	Water on Blocks 26 "	Water on Blocks 21.5 "

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Owners is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always on hand, (plates, angles and tall shafts all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock and taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 40 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

A large mooring basin is available alongside our own works for mooring vessels whilst under repair.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, April 28th, 1905.

For Sale.

FOR SALE
AT
GRACA & CO.
37, DES VOUX ROAD.

ASIATIC POSTAGE STAMPS

VIEW POST CARDS.

Stamps in Sets, Packets, Bags and Single.
Assortment of Stamps and Post Card Albums.
Postage Stamps Catalogues for 1910.
Stock Books, Duplicate Pocket Books, Transparent Envelopes.
Two sets of Maps for parlour and household use.
Toy Books for Children.
Prayer Books, Religious Pictures, Pendant Medals, Statuettes, Flower Sticks.
Relief Maps and Scrap Albums.

MANILA CIGAR AND CIGARETTES.

Inspection invited.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1910. [53]

Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,
DENTAL SURGEON,
35, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1st FLOOR,
ROOMS 2 and 3.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Telephone 125.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1910. [5]

TSIN TI G.

ATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.
REASONABLE FEES.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1910.

To Let.

TO LET.

1ST SEPTEMBER.—BOWEN ROAD.

WESTERN BLOCK OF DWELLING
HOUSES at present occupied as
Artillery Officer's Quarters.
Suitable for Boarding House.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 28th June, 1910. [460]

TO LET.

156, PRAYA EAST from 1st June.

OFFICES at No. 2, PEDDER STREET from 1st July.

Apply—
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1910. [441]

To Let.

TO LET.

NO. 3, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1910. [504]

TO LET.

25,000 SQUARE FEET OF LAND at
Kowloon (K. M. L. 5), with 100
feet Sea Frontage and right to build a Pier,
suitable for Coal and or Timber Storage.

For particulars, apply to—
L. M. ALVARES,
40, WYNDHAM STREET.
Hongkong, 6th May, 1910. [504]

TO LET.

DARTMOOR, No. 13, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS and
OFFICES, 15, DES VOUX ROAD
CENTRAL.

GODOWNS, PRAYA EAST, formerly oc-
cupied by M. B. K.

OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD,
1st Floor.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.

A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING,
No. 10, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL,
1st Floor.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS, Praya East,
corner of Observation Place. The
Tram stops at the door.

Also NEW EUROPEAN FLATS ad-
joining the new Seamen's Institute,
Praya East.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong 1st June 1910. [50]

TO LET.

IN No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Victoria Building, Rooms suitable for
Offices.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 4, DES VOUX
ROAD recently vacated by Institution of
Engineers and Shipbuilders.

ONE GODOWN in MASONS LANE.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1910. [63]

TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM with Verandah,
Dressing Room, Bath Room attached.
Two minutes from Ferry, Kowloon.

Apply—
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1910. [451]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 54, DODDLE STREET.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1910. [61]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 4, PRAYA, Kennedy Town.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [68]

A NEW CLINICAL THER- MOMETER.

The claim is made that hitherto it has been impossible to record with accuracy the fluctuations in the temperature of the human body, either in sickness or in health. If this is the fact it is evident that the invention which has just been perfected will open a very large field for research work in an entirely new direction. The thermometer consists of a very fine flattened coil of platinum wire, 1/320th of an inch in diameter, wound on a thin strip of celluloid film. This coil is then covered, for the purpose of insulation, by a second thin film of celluloid. The ends of the platinum wire are connected with ordinary copper flexible electric light leads. An extremely sensitive galvanometer, which will instantly record any increase or decrease in the amount of electric current passing, is let into the circuit. The leads then pass to an electric recorder, on which the extent of the variations in the current passing are noted by an upward or downward swing of an ink-tipped pointer travelling on a continuously revolving paper-covered drum or cylinder. The principle underlying the thermometer is that any change in temperature of the coil of platinum wire will vary the amount of current which can pass through it, this change being determined by the galvanometer and recorded on the revolving drum. The thermometer which is in an insulated celluloid case, is to be placed in the arm pit and kept in position by a bandage which will pass over the opposite shoulder. The arm will also be bandaged to the side in order to protect the thermometer from all atmospheric influences. It is expected that this new instrument will be used chiefly in hospitals in the treatment of such diseases as typhoid fever and pneumonia. —London Exchange.

PRODUCTION OF CEMENT.

As shown by the quantities reported in the replies received by the Geographical Survey to which has been added the estimated output of the small number of producers who have not yet responded, the production of Portland cement in 1909 was between 61,300,000 barrels and 62,000,000 barrels, which, valued at 85 cents a barrel, was worth at the mill between \$5,200,000 and \$5,270,000. This represents an increase in quantity of at least 10,727,000 barrels and in value \$8,527,000 over the production in 1908, which amounted to 50,573,000 barrels, valued at \$4,307,700. The increase in quantity was therefore at least 20 per cent over that of 1908. The reported selling price per barrel averaged the same as in 1908—about 85 cents—although Portland cement was sold during the summer of 1909 at a figure so low as to cause a general expectation that the average price for the year would fall below that of 1908.

The returns for the production of natural cement are not yet quite so complete as those for Portland cement, but they indicate that the total production in 1909 was not far from average value of 45 cents a barrel. These figures show a slight decrease as compared with those for 1908, when the production was 1,686,000 barrels, valued at \$834,500.

The production of puzzolana cement, as reported, shows a slight increase, about 160,646 barrels, valued at \$99,451, having been produced in 1909, as compared with 151,451 barrels, valued at \$95,468, in 1908.

TREATMENT FOR STAMMERS.

The scientific treatment of stammering must have in view the actual substitution of normal speech for abnormal speech, and its aim primarily, therefore, should be not the cure of the stammering, but the development of correct speech. The cure of stammering should be regarded as of secondary consideration, although of course it follows as a natural consequence. The stammerer's speech is faulty in every particular. His control as well as his peripheral mechanisms are out of gear and his mental attitude toward speech is wholly wrong. The instrument is out of tune, and the player is unskilled in its use. He can not return his instrument and if he could he would be unable to play upon it. The affection, therefore, is a complicated one, involving not only all the various mechanisms of speech but also some of the higher intellectual and emotional centres of the brain. Indeed, it involves the whole being, and its scientific treatment, therefore, must have for its purpose a thorough re-education of the individual; it must supplant his stammering speech with normal speech; it must make it easier for him to speak freely than to speak hesitatingly; it not only must correct the stammering habit, but it must remove the fear of stammering, upon which much of the trouble depends.

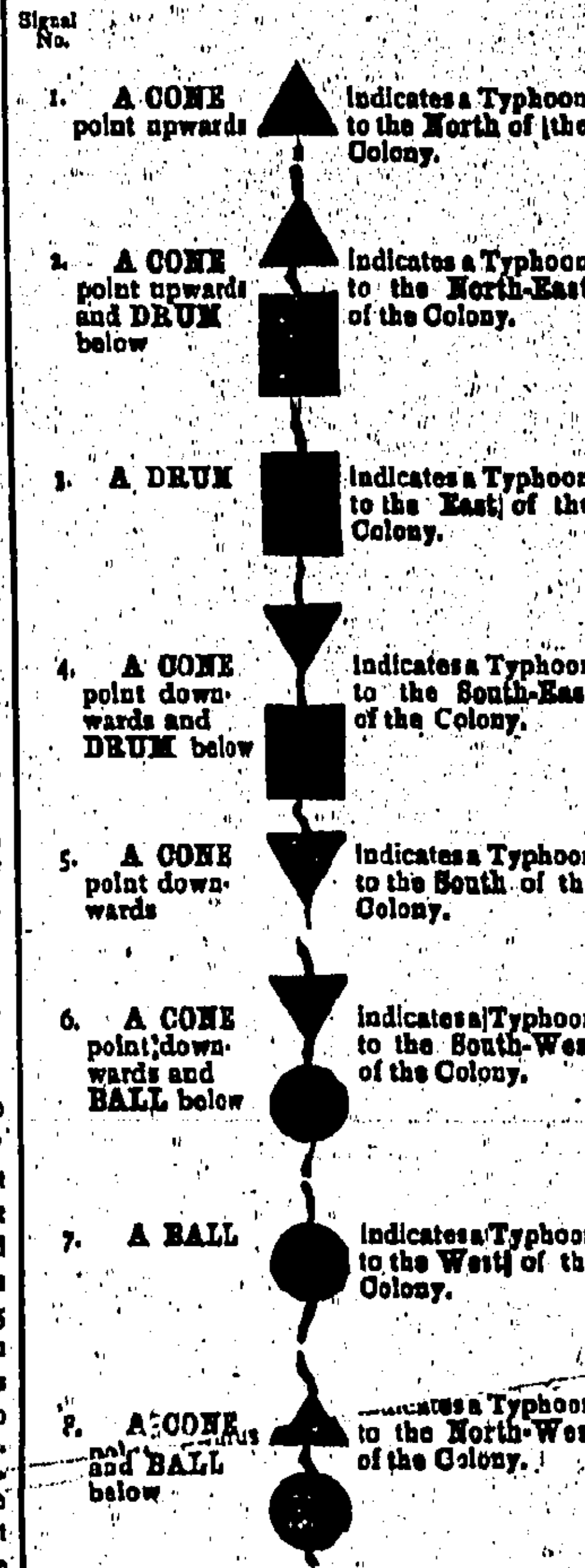
The stammerer must be taught to speak in somewhat the same way as a person taught to play upon the violin or the piano. The stammerer's instrument, of course, must be put in good condition by the removal of all obstructions to good speech, and then, as in the case of the would-be violinist or pianist, he must be taught to play upon this instrument. The exercises, which are purely educational and physiological, must continue for a sufficient length of time to enable the patient to form entirely new habits of speech, and they must, of course, be adapted to the special requirements of each individual case.

Stammering in the majority of instances, therefore, can not be cured in a few weeks. On the contrary it often requires several months or even years to bring about the desired results. The man who guarantees to cure stammering in six weeks, or indeed who guarantees to cure it at all, is either ignorant of the true nature of the affection or possessed of some ulterior motive, and is therefore not to be trusted.—Dr. Madison-Markes, before the Philadelphia State Medical Society.

WEATHER-FORCAST AND STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station, at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here.



Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted for the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock, Aberdeen,
Waglan, San Ki Wan,
Stanley, Sai Kung,
Cape Collinson, Sha Tin Kot,
Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to the Vessels, on demand, by signal, from the W.P.S. houses.

F. G. FINE,
Director.

Intimation.

Powell's

Alexandra
Buildings.ARE
PRODUCERS
OFTHE MOST
UP-TO-DATETIME AND
LABOUR-SAVING

DEVICES.

IN

MODERN.

OFFICE

FITTING.

FILING

CABINETS

With nests of
drawersSUITABLE FOR
Every Description

of

NUMERICAL

and

ALPHABETICAL

FILING

DESKS,

CHAIRS,

TABLES,

BOOKCASES,

CUPBOARDS, &c.

PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

WM. POWELL,
LTD.

HONGKONG

Public Company

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the General Managers at No. 20, on MONDAY, 4th July, to consider the proposed extension of plant and premises.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1910.

Intimations.

FRENCH STORE.

NOTICE.

We beg to inform our numerous customers and the public in general that we have been appointed Agent for the "CREME SIMON" and all Simon's Produces for Toilet Requisites, Perfumery, Powder, Soap, etc.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1910.

NEW SHOP!
JUST OPENED!!DO NOT MISS LOOKING AT
OUR WONDERFUL SELEC-
TIONS OF
RARE JEWELS,
&c., &c., &c.MOHIDEEN &
CO.

Dealers in

CEYLON PRECIOUS
STONES, &c.,38 & 40, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1910.

KWONG FUNG YUEN,
HEAD OFFICE—No. 83, Des Vaux Road West
TIMBER YARDS—Kennedy Town.TIMBER MERCHANTS,
SAW MILL OWNERS,
AND
GENERAL CONTRACTORS
TOH.B.M. Naval and Military
Authorities.

HAVE always on hand large stock of American Fir, Douglas Fir, Oregon Pine, Teak, Yacal, Hardwoods, Oregon Spar, Chinese Spar, Chinese Pine of all descriptions. Inspection invited to the Yards. Best Terms. Quick delivery.

LEUNG TAI,
Managing Director.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1910.THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED
IN DRAGON (TARTAN) FORM.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE MARK.

THERAPION NO. 1

THERAPION NO. 2

THERAPION NO. 3

THERAPION NO. 4

THERAPION NO. 5

THERAPION NO. 6

THERAPION NO. 7

THERAPION NO. 8

THERAPION NO. 9

THERAPION NO. 10

THERAPION NO. 11

THERAPION NO. 12

A PORTUGUESE GHOST STORY.

SCENES IN A COUNTRY HOUSE.

The newspapers of Lisbon, according to a Central News message, devote considerable attention to what must surely be one of the most remarkable "ghost stories" of recent years.

The incidents related are said to have occurred at the country residence, near Coimbra, of an elderly judge—a large, rambling mansion chosen by his present resident largely on account of its isolation. The gentleman in question recently married a young wife, and it was just before the marriage that he rented the house which was destined to prove so troublesome a property, and to which the couple retired soon afterwards. The old gentleman was a heavy sleeper; but his young bride was alarmed by strange noises almost immediately after they had arrived at the place—noises of knocking upon windows, of opening and shutting of doors, and of footsteps along the corridors, which were audible only after all lights had been put out for the night. For a time she said nothing to her husband, fearing that he would only laugh at her fancies; but when an intimate friend of the family chanced to call, she confided to him her fears, and assured him that if the noises continued she would go mad.

The friend thereupon agreed to keep watch one night outside the couple's bed-room, without saying anything to the husband on the subject. Immediately the lights were out, the strange noises were heard, and the watchman assured that footsteps were approaching him in the corridor. Suddenly the bed-room door was flung open by some invisible agency and the husband awoke to the sound of his wife's screams. She had jumped terror-stricken from the bed, and outside in the corridor the husband found his friend hitting out wildly at some invisible object. All noises had, however, ceased the moment a light was struck, and considerable explanation was required to convince the old man that nothing more serious than a ghost story was the cause of the strange scenes.

The following night husband and friend watched together, and as soon as the lights were extinguished they were aware of the same strange manifestations. Suddenly the husband felt a smart box on the ears, and bit out sharply in reply. His friend struck a light, and nothing was to be seen or heard. As the match died down, sounds were heard again, proceeding apparently from a room opposite to the bed-room. That two men opened the door and rushed in, but hardly had they entered when the door slammed behind them, and they found it locked. A shrill scream of terror was heard from the wife, now alone in her bed-room, and rushing at it with all their force the men burst open the door and ran into the other room, to find the woman in a swoon on the floor. The judge and his wife left the place the next day, unable to face the unknown and unseen terror again, and the young wife is stated to be in a serious condition. The police were called to the scene, but three men were set to watch for a night in the haunted bed-room and along the corridor; but shortly after the lights had been extinguished the man stationed in the corridor was heard wildly shouting, and the others on going to his assistance found him hammering madly at the walls, quite insane. An extraordinary feature of the manifestations, if the newspapers may be relied upon, is that the servants, who have slept in another wing of the house, had never heard the slightest noise or witnessed anything unusual, until the night when they were aroused by the struggle in the bed-room.

WIVES AND FAMILIES WANTED.

AS WELL AS WORKERS, IN AUSTRALIA.

"Australia not only wants workers, but wants their wives and families, too," said Sir George Reid, High Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Australia, in a statement, to remove any false impressions which may have arisen in the public mind from advertisements which have lately appeared in the Press from Australian employers for "married women without encumbrances."

While passing censure upon Australian people who advertise in this way, Sir George Reid points out that there are always cases in every country where married couples without children are preferred as household servants, usually in the remote interior of the country where temporary substitutes are not to be got, and no single domestics are available.

MARRIED COUPLES WANTED.

That married couples are wanted is shown, says Sir George, by the fact that the wives and children of assisted, nominated, and contract emigrants, and also approved domestic servants, are taken to Queensland free of all steamship fares, while the other States also make special concessions.

MR. DEAKIN'S MESSAGE.

"I have just received a cablegram from the Prime Minister of Australia (the Hon. Alfred Deakin)," adds Sir George, "in which he assures me that the assistance offered to married immigrants and their children in the case of Australia is greater than that offered by any other country seeking population."

"There is every chance for industrious British emigrants who engage in farm work in Australia. Wages are high, and land is obtainable at easy prices."

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask

In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag

In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag

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A DECREASE IN CRIME.

AS COMPARED WITH FIFTY YEARS AGO.

A comprehensive analysis of the state of crime in England and Wales in 1908 was issued as a Parliamentary Blue-book.

Although the returns show that the number of persons tried for indictable offences in 1908 was 68,116, which is a higher number than in any previous year for which figures are available, and marks an increase of 6,555 over those for the preceding year, or nearly 11 per cent, it is contended, on the other hand, that crime has increased very little in half a century.

CRIMINALS' GREATER OPPORTUNITIES.

Taking into account the greater opportunities open nowadays to an individual of criminal tendencies through the greater profusion of wealth and individual possessions, on one side, and, on the other side, the reduction, by the decrease in the average length of sentences, in the periods for which he is forcibly restrained from crime, the report says it may reasonably be inferred that the numbers of the predatory classes are appreciably fewer than in 1857, in spite of the fact that in the interim the population has almost doubled.

About fifteen sixteenths of the crimes recorded are offences against property. Out of the total of 68,116 indictable offences, no fewer than 56,603 were offences against property without violence, the remainder being classified as follows:

Offences against persons 2,742
Offences against property with violence 4,076
Malicious injuries to property 503
Forgery and offences against the currency 381
Miscellaneous offences 812

LANCASHIRE'S UNHAPPY LEAD.

Lancashire is the county showing the greatest increase in indictable offences, the amount of increase being 1,465. Durham coming second with an increase of 977, the West and East Ridings of Yorkshire third and fourth with increases of 665 and 456 respectively.

Devon has the distinction of showing the greatest decrease in crime, that county's decrease of indictable offences being 77. Somerset is second with a decrease of 38, and Camarvon third with 32.

105,479 INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

During the year 105,479 indictable offences came within the cognizance of the police but for these offences only 67,971 persons were arrested, while 7,573 were dealt with by way of summons. In respect of 3,821 crimes against the person reported to the police, 3,500 persons were apprehended or summoned. But in contrast with this in offences against property with violence the number of apprehensions amounted to little more than one-third of the number of crimes.

It is under the heads of burglary, house breaking, and shopbreaking that the ratio of apprehensions to crime is lowest.

Of the 68,100 persons charged with non-indictable offences during the year 299,910 were apprehended and 28,416 proceeded against by summons.

The total number of inquiries during the year was 37,092, compared with 36,756 in the preceding year. There were 3,751 cases of suicide, an increase of 27. Of these 2,818 were males.

THE PRISON RETURNS.

The returns from the prisons show that the total number of convicted prisoners received into prison during 1908 was 184,708. Persons sentenced to death numbered 25, while there were 1,182 sentences of penal servitude, the remainder being sentences of imprisonment. About two-thirds of the prisoners were sentenced to hard labour. Out of 25 sentences of death 12 were commuted to penal servitude for life and two free pardons.

Two hundred and sixty-two persons were received into reformatory institutions, of whom 218 were women.

Entertainment.

BOXING!

CITY HALL.

SATURDAY next, July 2.

MAIN EVENT:

20 ROUNDS.

Sergt. PIGGOTT v. Battling WILCOTT.
10-ROUND CONTEST:Gunner ARUNDEL v. Eddie BURNS (Chicago).
8-ROUND CONTEST:Lance-Corpl. HARRIS v. Gunner BEDBROOK.
6-ROUND CONTEST:E. COYNE (N.Y.) v. Drummer BOUCHIER.
Referee: J. DEMPSEY.

Commence 6.15 P.M. prompt.

Prices: \$3, \$2, \$1, and Ring-side Seats \$5.

Booking at Robinson's.

H. LEVITT, Promoter.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1910.

AN AFFAIR.

THE SUPERIORES of the ITALIAN CONVENT, QUEEN'S ROAD, beg most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Gentlemen of the Press, to their kind patronage and support, and to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Needlework, made to order, and supplied at reasonable prices.

The Superior will also be most grateful for any FANCY or OLD SILVERWARE, or any other articles, which may be sent to her for the purpose of being sold, or for the purpose of being used in the convent.

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HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET

PRIORS.

Corrected 23rd June, 1910, 100 cts. per \$ Mar.

BUTCHER-MEAT.

Cents.

Beef shank and prime cut—Mei Lung Pa 20

Corned—Ham Ngau Yek 20

Roast—Shin 22

Roast—Ngau Lam 15

Soup—Tong Yek 20

Steak—Ngau Yek Pa 22

Sirloin—Ngau Lam 20

Sausages—Ngau Yek 20

Bullocks' Brains—Kow 9

Tongue—Kow 9

Corned—Ham Ngau Li 60

Head—Ngau Tau 85

Heart—Ngau Sum 18

Hump—Salt—Ngau Kin 18

Foot—Ngau Kook 8

Kidneys—Ngau Yek 9

Tail—Ngau Mei 18

Liver—Ngau Gon 12

Tripe (unadressed)—Ngau To 6

Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai 10

Mutton Chop—Yeung Pal Kwai 22

Leg—Yeung Pal 22

Shoulder—Yeung Shau 22

Pigs' Chikilings—Chi chong 22

Brisket—Chi Kow 22

Feet—Chi Kook 22

Fry—Chi Chai 22

Head—Chi Tau 22

Heart—Chi Sum 22

Kidneys—Chi Yek 22

Liver—Chi Kon 22

Pork, Chop—Chi Pal Kwai 22

Corned—Ham Chi Yek 22

Leg—Chi Pal 22

Yat or Lard—Chi Yek 22

Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau 22

Kook 22

Heart—Yeung Sum 22

Kidneys—Yeung Yek 22

Liver—Yeung Gon 22

Sucking Pig, To Order—Chi Chai 22

Scot Beef—Sang Ngau Yek 22

Mutton—Sang Yeung Yek 22

Veal—Sung Chi Yek 22

Sausages—Ngau Chi Yek Tong 22

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai 22

Ducks—Lynn—Kai Chai 22

Doves—Kai Chai 22

Eggs, Hen—Kai Chai 22

Fowls, Canton—Kai Chai 22

Hens—Kai Chai 22

Geese—Kai Chai 22

Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sung Chai 22

Nge 22

Musks—Kai Chai 22

Hare—Kai Chai 22

Partridges—Kai Chai 22

Pheasants—Kai Chai 22

Pigeons, Canton—Kai Chai 22

Hollow—Kai Chai 22

Quail—Kai Chai 22

Rice Birds—Kai Chai 22

Snipe—Kai Chai 22

Turkey, Cock—Kai Chai 22

Hen—Kai Chai 22

Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Salted 22

Teal, Shanghai, Salted 22

Wild Ducks, Canton—Sung Shing Sai 22

Ap 22

FISH.

Barbel—Kai Chai 22

Bream—Kai Chai 22

Canton Fresh Water Fish—Kai Chai 22

Carp—Kai Chai 22

Cuddles—Kai Chai 22

Cuddles—Kai Chai 22

Cuddles—Kai Chai 22

Cuddles—Kai Chai 22

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Cuddles—Kai Chai 22

SHARK—SA YU

Shark—Fai Yu 22

Shrimp—Ha 22

Snapper—Lap Yu 22

Sole—Tat Sa Yu 22

Tench—Wan Yu 22

Turbot—Chai Hoi Yu 22

Turtles, small, fresh water—Kook Yu 22

White Bait—Ngau Yek Chai 22

FRUITS.

Almond—Hung Yek 22

Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping 22

Kao 22

Small—Kai Tong 22

Gustard—Fan Lai Chai 22

Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sung Chong 22

Honey 22

Entertainment.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

PORT.

	Per Dozen	Per Bottle
Port - - - - -	\$14.00	\$1.20
B - - - - - Red Seal Capsule - - - - -	18.00	1.55
C Superior Light Invalid, Green Seal Capsule - - - - -	21.60	1.80
D - - - - - Violet Seal Capsule - - - - -	28.60	2.40
E Very Fine Old Tawny, White Seal Capsule - - - - -	37.60	3.30

The following Ports have been specially selected and procured from Messrs. GEO. G. SANDEMAN, SONS & CO., of London and Oporto, and are of the highest class:-

	Per Dozen	Per Bottle
Douro - - - - -	\$19.60	\$1.70
Old Tawny - - - - -	23.60	2.05
Invalid - - - - -	23.60	2.05
Estrella - - - - -	29.60	2.65
- - - - -	32.60	2.80
Very Old Tawny - - - - -	48.60	4.10
Oldest and Finest - - - - -	55.60	4.70

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, 16th June, 1910.

The Hongkong Telegraph HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1910.

THE DELIGHT OF A KING.

Who are those whom "the King delighteth to honour" throughout his wide dominions, and what have they done to earn the recognition of a Nation and the right to use a title before their names or a certain number of letters of the alphabet after them? In the time of Queen Victoria these distinctions were given mainly to persons who were connected with one of the great political parties. For instance, when the ardent radical Mr. Cyril Flower blossomed into a peerage and became Lord Battersea, it was evidently less due to an association of ideas joining the gentleman's name with Queen Victoria's horticultural tastes, than to a sense on the part of Lord Rosebery and his colleagues that "one really has got to do something for these fellows you know." When our late and still deeply mourned King came to the Throne, a new influence was felt in the distribution of honours. Queen Victoria had little interest in that sort of thing outside her own entourage, and as most of these were ladies, and all or nearly all belonged to the old aristocracy, and did not care in the least whether they and their friends were called earls or viscounts or marquesses, and indeed hardly ever thought that such a thing had any true importance, and as Queen Victoria herself had no objection to recommendations made by such ministers as Lord Rosebery or Lord Hartington, it did not really matter when Liberals were elevated to the Peerage. A Majoribank might be created Lord Tweedmouth without anybody minding much—after all he was a gentleman, and of better family than some of the members of the Cabinet that recommended him for a peerage. King Edward the Seventh, however, himself a nobleman, apart from his mere position as King, of as good "quality" and ancient descent as any of the noblest born of Austria or Spain, had mingled with the *haute noblesse* as well as with the *bourgeoisie* of many nations. Nobody had as thoroughly sound a knowledge of what each class called "Society" than that true chief among men and best of English apportioners our late King. He knew to a hair how much graciousness to show to Lord Fitzniggling, and the exact amount of patronage to accord to a successful grocer who might or might not be deserving of a baronetcy or worth a baronetcy if well handled. Our new King is handicapped because he has not as yet had time to

befriend or alienate or to be befriended or offended by our old aristocracy, nor has he as yet had the unequalled opportunities enjoyed by an English King of making himself pleasant to grocers who aspire to become baronets. The first-fruits of King George's reign for those who longingly wait to gather such concrete smiles of Royalty as may express themselves in a step upward in the Peerage or even a baronetcy, or such a pat-on-the-head as a mere knight-hood, will be found to have sprung from that Socialist's Garden of Paradise the present Liberal Cabinet. Of course Mr. Asquith had to recommend for a Peerage so solidly liberal a voter and supporter of what some people still appear to believe is Liberalism, as the Rt. Hon. Richard Knight Causton, Gladstonian Liberal also must rejoice at the elevation of that fine cotton spinner and National Liberal Reformer, Sir William Henry Holland, Kt., and the baronetcy of Mr. Joseph Wallon, while crowning a career which may have been of interest to the "coal and allied trades" may shed a lustre on that class of members of Parliament who "travel extensively in India, Burma, Africa, America, Canada, China, Japan, and Persia, etc." Especially that "etc." may have appealed to the mind of Mr. Winston Churchill, when the lists of persons to be recommended for Birthday Honours was being made up. The King, who is a bit of a traveller himself, could not but give a baronetcy to a man who had proved his interest in the British Empire by succeeding in travelling all over it and some of its neighbours and yet remaining a follower of Mr. Lloyd George. Men who being in a public position greatly distinguish themselves, quite independently of political party, are occasionally remembered by Cabinet Ministers when submitting names to the Sovereign. Our late Master, King Edward, needed little help in the way of reminders, he was well in touch with all his departments. In the past when a man who thought himself distinguished clamoured for recognition, or when a really good man deserved it but was not well enough advertised by himself or others to extract any better letters of the alphabet, he was usually given a C.M.G. In most cases a man is made a "Companion of St. Michael and St. George" for doing something. It sometimes happens that such an honour excites universal applause and approbation. Especially to be recommended for such dignities are those Consuls who have battled with obstructive Chinese Officials and at any cost of labour and trouble defended British interests and British trade, and who have resisted with iron will any infringement of Treaty. We note that Mr. J. W. Jamieson who is now though tardily and somewhat reluctantly acknowledged by the authorities to flout all that has been secured by previous Consuls, has been granted a C.M.G.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

WHILE assisting the Samarang police to capture an opium smuggler, Mr. Syders, agent of a Sourabaya sugar factory, was stabbed to death.

A FISHMONGER of Shau-ki-wan was fined \$300 or three months' hard labour in the Police Court this morning for being in unlawful possession of a quantity of opium.

A MARINE-store dealer was awarded three weeks' hard labour in the Police Court this morning for stealing a quantity of iron from the Kowloon-Canton Railway.

THE use of coconut shells for collecting latex is now becoming extensive on rubber plantations in Ceylon. These shells are carefully sorted and prepared and they apparently answer the purpose well.

WE have received from the office of the China Mail a copy, mounted on card, of the Typhoon Map of the China Sea. The map is most useful, especially at this time of year when typhoons are hovering around. It is for sale at the office of our contemporary at 50 cents a copy.

A SHOCKING tragedy is reported from Thonburi, in Annam (Indo-China). The district officer—M. Enay by name—when delicious from fever on June 17, snatched a revolver and shot his son, a baby fifteen months old, dead, severely wounding his wife, and then killed himself.

GREGORIO PINO, a Filipino, was charged at the Magistracy this morning with obtaining by means of false pretences a ten-peso and five-peso banknotes from two other Filipinos on the 27th inst. On the first charge, the defendant was awarded one month's hard labour, and on the second count, he was given fourteen days. Five other similar charges of obtaining smaller sums were dismissed.

THERE is somewhere or other a typhoon. That it is raging its wicked erratic road between here and Swatow may be gathered from the fact that the s.s. *Hai-yang* which was expected, as usual, this morning at 8 o'clock, has not yet put in an appearance. She is a "Douglas-Lyprick" boat, and therefore is sure, under the able guidance of Captain Hodgins, her wary and experienced commander, to put in an appearance to-morrow morning, unless the typhoon demon takes it into his head to curve this way or to curve, or do whatever it is that devil-possessed great winds suddenly do when one least expects it. The s.s. *Haitum*, her sister ship, went yesterday evening to Kowloon bay for safety as the glass was falling ominously. Perhaps the *Hai-yang* is there too, but those of us who want our letters from the Coast Ports will have to possess our souls in patience till to-morrow.

IN PROBATE JURISDICTION.

APPLICATION FOR NEW DRAFT OF A LOST WILL.

Before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, at the Supreme Court in its Probate Jurisdiction this morning, Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, applied for the draft of a will on behalf of Ho Ka Choy against Ho Shu Shi and others in the matter of the estate of Ho Yuk Hing, alias Ho Shu Hi, deceased, of whose will plaintiff claims to have been appointed sole executor. The defendants were unrepresented.

In applying for a draft of the will, Mr. Alabaster said that the original one had been lost. Plaintiff was the sole surviving executor of the deceased's will. He had an order giving him power to appear *ex parte*. Defendants were the next of kin. Plaintiff would say of his own knowledge that the testator had made a will. After the death of the testator, Mr. Beavis handed him a complete draft of a will in which he was made the executor. He made a search but failed to find the original will. Mr. Beavis would say from his diary that he had received instructions for the drawing up of the will.

His Lordship—There is no document on the file setting out what your case is.

Mr. Alabaster—There is a document on the file. It's the plaintiff's affidavit.

His Lordship—I never look at affidavits unless with Counsel's authority.

Mr. Alabaster—Your Lordship can look at the affidavit.

His Lordship—I have no power to do so unless on occasions when my attention is specially called to it in the course of a case.

Mr. Alabaster—Then I apply to your Lordship for leave to file a statement of claim.

His Lordship—I think you must.

Mr. Alabaster—What I want is a limited probate of a draft until the original is discovered. I hope your Lordship won't adjourn the case owing to the absence of the statement of claim. I shall proceed with the case on the assumption that I have filed my statement of claim.

His Lordship—Oh, no, I can't do that. I can't allow you to proceed on a blank record. When I looked for the record this morning, I found none.

Mr. Alabaster—Will your Lordship adjourn the case for quarter-of-an-hour till I file the statement of claim? It may perhaps take longer.

His Lordship—Oh, no, I'll give you another day.

Mr. Alabaster—Have I to send a copy of the statement of claim to all the defendants?

His Lordship—That's a matter of procedure.

Mr. Alabaster—Your Lordship won't raise the point that I have failed to supply the defendants with copies of the statement of claim?

His Lordship—Oh, no.

The case was adjourned.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

ALLEGED SEDITION HONGKONG.

Canton, 28th June.

Chinese medicine vendors are in the habit of addressing large crowds in public places for the purpose of inducing them to purchase their panacea. On the 26th instant, four of such vendors were arrested on the new bund by the police on alleged charges that they had made seditious remarks as to stir up the feeling of the people against the officials. The four men were also suspected of being members of a certain revolutionary society; but as there was not sufficient proof forthcoming to justify conviction, they have been detained for three days at the police station.

As the outcome of the above incident, the police authorities have given orders to prohibit hawkers from selling articles altogether on the new bund.

CLAN FIGHTS.

On the 24th instant a fight of a serious nature occurred in Tsing Shing district between the people of the clan Chui and those of the clan Lau. During the fight thirty-five persons of the Lau clan were killed and about a dozen houses were destroyed by fire. The case has now been reported to the Canton authorities.

ROBBER CHIEF ARRESTED.

A railway passenger was arrested day before yesterday on his arrival at the Ngan Chai Au station. The man was alleged to be a robber chief and for his apprehension a reward of \$1,000 had been offered. The prisoner has been brought to Canton for trial.

VICEROY YUAN.

On several occasions rumours have been current in this city that H.E. Yuan Shu Hsun would be transferred from the Viceroyalty of the Two Kwang provinces, but so far no definite news has been received as to his transfer or the acceptance of his resignation by the Imperial Government. However, it is now most likely that H.E. Yuan will not stay in Canton much longer. A few weeks ago, H.E. Yuan sent a large quantity of his personal effects and properties back to his native place in Hunan, and it is now again reported that H.E. Yuan's wife will, in the course of next week, leave Canton also to proceed to Hunan. There is every reason to believe that H.E. Yuan will sooner or later relinquish his position from the Liang Kwang Viceroyalty, probably at the expiration of his present short leave.

CHEAP RICE DISTRIBUTION.

During the last few days the four sheds where cheap rice is being distributed have been invaded by thousands of people of the poorer classes to obtain their daily supply of the staple commodity. The proceeds realised from the sale of cheap rice at the four sheds on the 24th and 25th instant were as follows:—On 24th, Eastern Shed, \$1,585; Western Shed, \$2,504; Wongshe Shed, \$1,510; and Honan Shed, \$2,183. On 25th, Eastern Shed, \$3,300; Western Shed, \$1,400; Wongshe Shed, \$1,565; and Honan Shed, \$2,598. In addition to the above figures, about \$10,000 worth of rice were sold during the two days to the villagers who came to Canton for supplies of the grain.

A QUESTION OF TRUSTERS.

DECISION BY THE CHIEF JUSTICE IN A BANKRUPTCY CASE.

In the Supreme Court this morning, the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, delivered his decision in the case in which the Deputy Official Receiver the other day applied to the Court for an order for the return of certain sums of money which had been used by the Trustees in connection with the affairs of the Ki Cheung firm. In contravention of the Bankruptcy Ordinance, Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, Deputy Official Receiver, appeared for the petitioners and Mr. B. Johnson, of Messrs. Denny and Howley, represented the Trustees.

His Lordship in delivering his decision said he could not profess to be satisfied with the action of the Trustees in that case. The Trustees seemed to have entirely ignored the requirements of the Ordinance and had only done what they thought fit. He was, however, satisfied that no damage had been done to the estate except in respect of the \$5,000. He would, therefore, make the following order:—That the second bill, although it was practically approved by Mr. Wakeman, had to be returned. The Trustees would be ordered to pay any difference between the two taxations. He thought that was the lightest order he could make.

The Official Receiver—There are two points which have not been touched upon by your Lordship. The first is the question of remuneration.

His Lordship—I thought I had dealt with that point.

The Official Receiver said that the estate should be handed over to the Official Receiver. He understood that the Trustees were going to wind up the business themselves and he asked that they should be allowed to do so on the condition that the money paid into the Hongkong Bank by them and ordered by his Lordship to be paid back to the firm be handed over forthwith.

After further discussion, his Lordship made a final order that the money should be paid within two months.

BOUNTY-PAID JAPANESE YARN.

COMPETITION WITH INDIAN TRADE.

The following letter in regard to the new Japanese tariff has been addressed by Mr. Munimohandas Ramji, Chairman of the Bombay Indian Merchants' Chamber, to the Government of Bombay:—

So far as the export trade of India with Japan is concerned, the Government of India is perfectly aware that the only important articles of merchandise are cotton and rice, the annual average of which for the last three years comes to 25,000 cwts and 8,000,000 cwts in quantity and Rs. 8,000,000 and Rs. 50,000,000 in value respectively. All other items of exports, indigo included, are wholly negligible, seeing that the above-named two commodities form four-fifths of the total exports to Japan.

As the cotton and rice committees are of opinion that it is hardly advisable to increase it. As to cotton my Committee respectfully beg to invite the earnest consideration of the Government of India to the following facts.

Firstly, Japan is enabled to compete with exporters of Indian yarn in the common MARKET OF HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI by reason of the subsidy on freight which is allowed to cotton importers by the Japanese Government either directly or indirectly. Secondly, by reason of the ports of Hongkong and Shanghai being at only a short distance from the Japanese ports, freight on yarns there is certainly cheaper than freight on yarns exported from Indian ports. Moreover it is notorious that even here some bounty is allowed by mill-owners.

As a result of these two operations it is well known that Japan has successfully entered into COMPETITION WITH INDIAN YARN in the markets of China. Not only have Indian exports of yarn to Japan ceased but the growth of the exports of Japanese yarn to China has been greatly on the increase, at the expense of Indian exports to that country, during the last few years, as could be noticed from reports of Japanese maritime trade.

My Committee beg to point out that but for these bounties Japanese yarn could not so successfully have competed with Indian yarn. So far then Japan has partly crippled the India yarn trade. Under the circumstances the Government of India would be perfectly justified in imposing such a duty on all raw cotton exported to Japan from India as may NEUTRALISE THE ADVANTAGE which the Japanese cotton industry now enjoys.

My Committee think that such a duty might have been very reasonably levied by the Government long ago, but since the Japanese Government has now chosen to embark on a policy of high protective tariff, the very least that the India Government could do is to impose the duty suggested to counteract the bounty which alone, in the opinion of the Committee, has enabled Japan to give a partial blow to the Indian cotton industry.

My Committee seriously apprehend that the yarn trade might in the future be even more greatly crippled than hitherto if the Government of India does not at this opportune stage recommend the Secretary of State, in the true interests of this country, to impose the countervailing duty proposed. In the opinion of my Committee such a duty will have the desired effect of protecting the Indian yarn industry against bounty-aided Japanese cotton industry. Such a duty can in no sense be considered an infringement of the broad principles of free trade recognised by the British Government.

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THE Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry, for May 16, has a most useful and entertaining article on the India-Rubber Industry, by Dr. Philip Schindler, together with the discussion which followed upon its reading before the Society at Burlington House, on April 14.

THE MITCHELL-LEMM CASE.

DISCUSSION OF LEGAL POINT BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

Before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, and Mr. Justice Haslam, Acting Puisne Judge, sitting as a Full Court this morning, the case was resumed in which John Lemm, architect, is seeking to have certain decisions delivered by the local Courts in connection with the Mitchell-Lemm criminal conversation case reversed. Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., instructed by Mr. P. M. Hodgson, of Messrs. Ewens and Haslam, appeared for the appellant and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. D. V. Stevenson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the respondent.

Mr. Slade said the effect of the Declaratory Act was that the law in the past became what it was decided to be in the past. Proceeding, Counsel said that the result was that the law as it had been decided or was supposed to have been decided had never been the law at all. Therefore, all questions arising out of the act must be dealt with on the basis that they never existed before. The result was that in an action which commenced after the Declaratory Act, it must be considered that the law at the date of the first action was that damages could be recovered. If he proceeded on the assumption that the decision in the first case was wrong and if there had been an appeal, the decision must have been reversed, because the judgment given in appeal must be the same as that which would have been given if the action had come on at that time in the first instance. The repeal of a statute never affected a concluded case.

Mr. Alabaster having replied to Mr. Slade's argument, further discussion was adjourned.

THE SAILOR KING AND THE MERCHANT SERVICE.

THE KING'S CLEMENCY.

Having heard that as an act of clemency marking the accession to the Throne of His Majesty King George V. it had been decreed that the discharge books of seamen which had been withheld by the Board of Trade owing to failure to join their ships and to other causes are to be returned to their owners, the Imperial Merchant Service Guild at once made representations to the Board of Trade suggesting that a similar act of grace might be extended to the captains and officers of the British Merchant Service.

Certificates are at present under suspension owing to alleged misconduct. The Guild have now received the following communication from the Marine Department of the Board of Trade:—

"Sir, In reply to your letter of the 24th inst. asking that the certificates of officers which have been suspended by Courts of Inquiry, should be returned as an act of clemency on the accession of King George, I am directed by the Board of Trade to state that, with His Majesty's approval, they have decided to return at once those certificates which have been faulted and to remit one third of the original period of suspension in the case of those officers whose certificates have been suspended for offences involving personal misconduct.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant."

(Signed), WALTER J. HOWELL, The Secretary, Imperial Merchant Service Guild, Liverpool.

We feel sure that the concession which our Sailer King has been pleased to grant, will be greatly appreciated by his loyal subjects serving under the Red Ensign.

THE KING'S HORSES.

STATEMENT BY LORD DERBY.

The greatest interest has been roused by the official statement that King George is to continue a patron of the Turf and that King Edward has bequeathed to him his horses. As King George cannot race this year he has assigned all his interests for the time being to the Earl of Derby, one of the best-known sportsmen in England.

Lord Derby, in an interview with a *Daily Mail* representative yesterday, explained his position. The statement will clear up the points of doubt which have arisen in the public mind. He said:—

"I have taken over the horses precisely as the Duke of Devonshire did with the late King's stable when Queen Victoria died, and shall run them myself."

"Perhaps a better example in the circumstances is that of my own case. When my father died, I leased his horses to the Earl of Derby, who ran them exactly as if they were his own. That is what I shall do with the King's horses. His Majesty till the lease is ended will have nothing to do with their running. They will be precisely as if they were my own and will run in my colours. A good deal of nonsense has been published about the Royal colts being used that is impossible. I shall run them according to the best of my judgment, and I hope to have some of them, if fit, engaged at the Ascot meeting. The whole thing is exactly in the way you told me; there is nothing in reserve."

Lord Marcus Bainesford will remain manager of the Royal horses when at the end of the lease his Majesty resumes control.

HONOURS TO STRAITS RIFLEMEN.

RECEIVED BY THE KING.

London, June 28rd.

His Majesty the King received at Marlborough House the members of the Australian, Singapore and Malay States Guides Teams for Biskei.

The King briefly addressed them, wishing them success and warmly welcoming them.

The Officers were afterwards presented separately.

Lord Greve and Lord Chyeston were present.

The Malay States Guides were subsequently presented in the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons.

This morning, Lord Greve held a reception in honour of the M. S. Guides and visitors at a Colonial Office.

His Lordship said that he hoped they would equal if not surpass their success in winning the Roberts' Cup of 1908—Singapore, Penang, and Malacca.

THE OPIUM MONOPOLY.

ACCURACY OF THE "TELEGRAPH'S" REPORT.

The accuracy of the exclusive report, appearing in the *Hongkong Telegraph* of last evening, in reference to the judgment of a protest with the acting Governor-General of the Liang Kwang Provinces, against the Canton Opium Monopoly, was impugned in public print this morning. Our critic might have done ourselves the justice of at least quoting from the *Hongkong Telegraph* accurately when an endeavour is made to belittle the veracity of a report which does not admit of contradiction. We were made to state that contracts were entered into yesterday for "seven hundred" chests of opium, whereas in reality we mentioned the figure as "two hundred chests."

Not only do we stand by the absolute correctness of our "first-hand information," but we challenge any categorical denial of the truthfulness of the report.

We are told that "as a matter of fact Mr. Jamieson informed a certain gentleman about noon on Monday that no change whatever had occurred in the position and that he was still of the same mind notwithstanding what the opium merchants had said about him." We may perhaps be permitted to enlighten the author of the lines "just quoted that the protest was addressed to the Viceroy at Canton on the 25th inst., last Saturday, in spite of all that the 'certain gentleman' had to say to the contrary" that the Government of the Colony has been made acquainted with the terms of the protest, and that Hongkong merchants interested in opium have in turn been informed, through the proper channels, of the Consul's protest.

EXPLORER'S VOYAGE.

15,000 MILES IN A FISHING-BOAT.

A hardy young explorer, M. Rallier du Baty, who accompanied Dr. Charcot on his previous Antarctic expedition, has just returned from an adventurous voyage, to which he and his brother Henri devoted the whole of their small fortunes.

Two and a half years ago they purchased a Boulogne fishing-boat, 55ft. in length, renamed her the J. B. Charcot, and having fitted her out with the aid of some private friends, set sail with a crew of four other young companions for the desert island of Kerguelen, in the South of the Indian Ocean.

The forty-ton fishing-boat they have successfully completed a voyage of 15,000 miles. After a fine outward trip as far as Rio de Janeiro they encountered a terrible cyclone between that port and the island of Tristan d'Acunha, which was reached in twenty days from Rio. There they found a population of eighty-three souls, which they describe as half-civilised and of English origin.

THE DESERT ISLAND.

From Tristan d'Acunha to Kerguelen took another month's sailing. The little boat was buffeted by heavy storms off the Cape but the desert isle was safely reached in March, 1908.

They spent in exploring the island, making scientific observations, and hunting seals.

In November the monotonous life was varied by the arrival of a Norwegian steamer, which, besides bringing news of the outside world, left welcome supplies of tobacco, coffee, and other comforts. The only other vessel that visited the island during their prolonged stay was a French sealer.

In June last year the party started for Australia. They had a terrible passage of forty-five days during which one storm after another was encountered and several times all hope was abandoned. It was only by throwing out oil that the boat was kept afloat.

Melbourne was reached after two years' absence from civilisation. The sale of the seal oil collected sufficed to pay the small crew's wages, but for a long time all efforts to sell the now sadly deteriorated fishing boat proved unavailing.

THE EXPLORER'S PANORAMA.

The young explorer was six months in Melbourne before he managed to dispose of the craft to a Numean captain for a "handful of gold." This, he says, was his ransom, and with a heart rather heavy at parting with the vessel that had safely carried him over 15,000 miles of ocean he took the passenger steamer from which he has just landed at Marseilles.

He will report on his voyage and observations to the Academy and the Geographical Society.—*Reuter*.

ADEN is fast developing into a cigarette manufacturing town. There are now six firms manufacturing cigarettes for export and more than one hundred firms manufacturing for local consumption. The climate of Aden is believed to be better suited to the manufacture of cigarettes than that of Cairo. In 1886, the first branch of a Cairo firm was opened in the colony and others followed suit.

A TERRIBLE fatality is reported from the Merapi, an active volcano in East Java, which is a favourite spot for tourists. On May 30, a party out on a picnic went to the top of the mountain. One of them, a Miss Sincis, stood at the edge of the crater. Suddenly there was an eruption, a big stone struck her on the head, and she fell into a stream of lava. A doctor who examined the body testified that the blow from the stone must have killed her on the spot.

IRISHMEN turn up in all sorts of out-of-the-way places and in every conceivable variety of human character. The Melbourne papers report a riot among a number of Irishmen belonging to a steamer, lately arrived from Bombay. A swarthy, heavily-armed man who was apparently the leader of the disturbance, was interrogated by the presiding magistrate. "Where are you from?" "Oreland, your worship." "What part?" "Ferryway, County Cork."

LEDBURY ESTATES.

POSITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE COMPANY.
BOARD'S POLICY.

The first annual general meeting of shareholders of the Ledbury Rubber Estates, Limited, was held in London, on May 30, Mr. Andrew McIlwraith presiding. In the course of his remarks as reported in the *Financial Times* the chairman said:—[I think we may congratulate ourselves on the very successful year's operations. The success is due to two causes: firstly, the increased production over 1908; and, secondly, the exceptional prices obtained. The amount of rubber marketed has increased from 28,956 lbs. in 1908 to 55,781 lbs. for the year 1909. Prices for 1909 have been very satisfactory averaging 7s. 7d. per lb. The price of fine, hard Para on the day we sold our first shipment was 5s. 4d. per lb. and on the day the last of the crop was realised Para was sold at 11s. 6d. per lb. In looking back at the results of the working for the year 1908 of the many high-class plantation rubber companies, and noting the expressions of opinion by the highest authorities in rubber, no one then could have foreseen or anticipated the great increase in price that has taken place. I was particularly struck at one meeting, when listening to the remarks of one of our greatest experts in the rubber market, Mr. Devlin. He stated that he had orders of plantation rubber for delivery or shipment up to the end of 1909 at 7s. 7d. per lb. His views on the future were that time looked upon as somewhat optimistic, but the result has far eclipsed even his anticipations.]

RUBBER PRICES.
At the present time a shadow is over the market. Whether we have reached the top of the tree with regard to prices and are on the downward curve, he would be a wise man who could forecast. Rubber, like every other article that enters largely into our manufactures, is amenable to influences that operate when a price becomes abnormally high. These influences will, sooner or later, turn the tide, and when that comes about we must be satisfied to see prices recede. The margin of profit on well-conducted plantations will still be quite sufficient to justify us in looking forward to satisfactory results. Your chairman thinks that there is no need to look for anything but a slump in prices, at any rate for some time to come. It is of opinion that a lower level would be better for all concerned—manufacturers and growers alike—as tending to eliminate, or at least curbing, the speculation which appears to have been somewhat rampant of late. The profit and loss account shows a balance of £16,478 7s. 9d. and this, I think, is most satisfactory. Referring shortly to the balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year's operations: On the liability side of the balance-sheet the share capital remains at £75,000, the sundry creditors amount to £61 10s. 2d. and bills payable to £1,000. We have not thought it expedient during the first year to do more than get the estate in good order by carefully weeding, the construction of drains and roads, inaugurating a practical system of dealing with pests and diseases, and the erection of coolie lines, etc.

We have had to contend in practically all the estates with a scarcity of coolies for some part of the year, but as the organisation extended, the labour difficulty has gradually lessened. As you will see from the manager's reports, the combined area under tapping amounts to 36½ acres, which, as I have already stated, produced in 1908 28,956 lbs. but under the improved system of tapping and organisation we have increased the output to 55,781 lbs. and the estimate for the current year is put down at 90,000 lbs. Perhaps one of the most important events that have taken place in this year's organisation is the arrangement made by Mr. Barker for securing the services of Mr. Mitchell, the mycologist in London Rubber Estates, and I am glad to say that Mr. Mitchell has entered into this work with an enthusiasm which is very gratifying indeed. It is too early to speak of the results from the action we have taken in this direction, but we anticipate very beneficial results and improvement on the estates from the work undertaken at the instigation and under the superintendence of Mr. Mitchell. I beg to formally move the adoption of the report and accounts.

MR. BARKER'S REPORT.
Mr. Barker, in recording the resolution, said: We entered into possession on January 1st, 1909, and went into in December, 1908, to superintend the taking over and to lay down the lines of the first year's working. I have just returned from a second visit to the estates, and I am glad to be able to tell you that the instructions I gave have been loyally carried out, and I am sure that no one who saw the estates at the end of 1908 and at the end of 1909 would recognise them as the same. All the coffee has been cut out, as recommended by Mr. Harvey; the estates have been thoroughly clean weeded, roads and drains have been put in, buildings have been erected or are in course of erection, and great progress has been made with freeing the land from dead wood and stumps—a course to which Hevea is liable has proved to be desirable. During my recent visit I have been able to fix up satisfactory agreements with a sufficient permanent staff to ensure continuity of working, and that has been no light task. I doubt if all of you recognise the difficulties which the directors of the older rubber companies have to contend with at present on this question of staff. You are aware that companies have been floated at so many a week on this side, and no doubt know that a large number have also been floated in Singapore and Malaya, but has it ever occurred to you where the managers and assistants for these numerous companies are to come from? Well, I can tell you that junior assistants, at \$500 or \$550 per month, are being offered \$700 or \$800 a month, with in some cases a commission added, to go as managers of these new companies, and can you wonder

priced that, with such inducements, men are tempted to desert their former employer? I am proud to be able to say that we have not, so far, lost a single man to another company, and I should like you to bear this loyalty of our staff in mind when, later on at this meeting, you will be asked to vote a sum to bonus to employees' fund.

Replying to a question the chairman said: It is probable we may make a call on January 1, 1910, but not before that, we do not need the money in the meantime.

Mr. Fulcher said he noticed in the profit and loss account that the proportion under Colonial expenses worked out at over 2s. 4d. per lb. of rubber collected. That seemed rather a high figure, and perhaps the chairman could give them some idea of what the figure would be next year. The price of the crop—7s. 7d. per lb.—was first rate, and at that rate the 2s. 4d. per lb. cost was not excessive; but should the price of rubber drop it would be interesting to know what the cost would be next year and the following year. It would seem that a rather large proportion of the upkeep charges had been debited to profit and loss account. The cost of tapping seemed rather low.

Mr. Barker said it was true that this year rather more expenditure had been debited to revenue. It was a good thing when they were getting the prices they were getting to do this, as far as could be considered fair. It was their policy while getting these good prices to do all the work on the estates it was possible to do, so that when prices went down they would have little to do (Hear, hear). He could give no idea as to what the expense would be this year. They would have a larger crop to divide it into, and he thought the expenditure would be less next year, and the year after it would be very considerably less, but we would not like to commit himself to what would actually happen.

Mr. Rigg said that, with regard to the first question that was asked about the calling up of more capital, he as one of the original owners when this was a private estate, and who had waited for years for a return on his capital, objected to any further call unless the money was wanted, because it seemed to him that it would be a disadvantage, rather than an advantage, and instead of increasing the dividend it might reduce.

The chairman said the board would take the matter into consideration.

The resolution was carried unanimously. The chairman moved: That a dividend of 17½ per cent. less income tax, be paid on the called up capital on December 31, 1909; that the sum of £1,700 be transferred to reserve account; that the sum of £1,000 be transferred to employees' bonus fund, to be dealt with at the discretion of the directors; and that a sum of £653 7s. 9d. be carried forward.

BONUS FUND.
Mr. Barker explained that a scheme had been drawn up, under which such sums as they might from time to time vote to the bonus fund would be invested by trustees for the sole benefit of employees, in the first instance, to taking up the 5,000 shares reserved for allotment to employees and when those were exhausted, in such securities as the trustees might think fit. Under the scheme provision was made for an annual allowance after 10 years' service, and an increased allowance after 15 years' service. He assured them that the scheme, for which they asked them to grant £1,000, and for which they proposed to ask them annually to grant a small portion of their profits, was of infinite value to themselves in securing a loyal and contented staff.

The resolution was carried unanimously. Mr. Charles Forrest moved: That the appointment of Mr. S. Leonard Hunt as a director of the company be confirmed. He remarked that during Mr. Barker's absence abroad the services of Mr. Hunt were largely given towards the interests of the company, and with great advantage to it.

Mr. T. Pears: I have very great pleasure in seconding that resolution and in bearing out all that has been said.

The resolution was carried unanimously. On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. S. L. Hunt, Sir Charles Forrest was re-elected a director, and motion of Mr. H. O. Knowles, seconded by Mr. T. H. Wilson, Messrs Fitzpatrick, Graham, Greer and Co., chartered accountants, were appointed auditors to the company at a remuneration of 2i guineas. The proceedings then terminated.

SINGAPORE SHARE MARKET.

FRASER AND CO'S CIRCULAR.

There has been little change in the market during the past week—the same dullness, to which we referred in our last circular, having continued. At the close, however, there is a firmer tone apparent—more assuring news of sterling rubber shares being contained in this morning's telegrams from London.

Rubber—Only very small dealings have taken place in sterling shares during the week, and local shares have also been extremely quiet. Duffs have remained steady round 21s. Melimur have buyers at 7s. 11d. Vallambros are quoted at 33s. 3d. and Highlands at 26 13s. Golden Lanes have been done at 26 13s. 6d. Salangs at 28 9d. premium and Bukit Kajangs fully paid have changed hands at 65s. Glencahy have been done at 53, Singapore and Johore at 58, and Balgownie at 59.

Mines.—With the exception of a few Rahman Hydraulics that have changed hands at 510, this section of the market has been utterly neglected. Tremnobs have dropped to 12 17s. and Raubs are on offer at 5 17s. General.—Straits Traders are offering at 559, and a few Howarth Erskines have been sold at 560. Riley Hargreaves are wanted at 77 10s. with sellers at 86.

A HURRICANE swept over Tonkin in the direction adjoining the Chinese frontier on June 9. Great damage was done to house property. Two persons were killed and about twenty were wounded.

OPINION IN BURMA.

PROHIBITION OUT OF THE QUESTION.

The *Rangoon Gazette* in the course of an article on the above subject matter has these remarks on the special position in Burma:—The position of the Government is obviously difficult one. Prohibition would, of necessity, be a farce unless as part of a wider movement which would include China and the Straits Settlements. Otherwise the expense of maintaining a staff of officers large enough to prevent illicit trade would be an intolerable burden when added to the growing shortage of revenue. Everything depends on China and it would be unwise to attempt anything herculean till the net result of her activity becomes known. In any case there are many districts, such as those occupied by some of the Shans and the wild Waes, where our authority is still so slender that it would be a

A PRACTICAL IMPOSSIBILITY even to suppress cultivation. Complete prohibition, therefore, being out of the question, if the habit is recognised as utterly pernicious, the only alternative method of stamping it out seems to be in an extension of the system of registration and a more careful checking of sales. It is not enough to say that no opium shall be sold from licensed shops to unregistered Burmese if they can buy it at a slightly higher figure from non-Burmese who are not subjected to that test. Universal registration, of course, to be effective, would necessitate the creation of a much larger staff of officials for they would have to deal with the great host of Madani coolies and Chinese labourers—large sections of whom are consumers to a man. With a constant stream of immigrants the work would never be finished, and complications, which would make evasion easy, would be almost certain to arise. Accordingly it would appear that such a step would be hardly less impracticable than prohibition.

But there is

ANOTHER ASPECT OF THE CASE. It has not yet been proved that it is desirable to suppress the trade altogether. Opium, like alcohol, when taken in moderation, does nobody any great harm. In some cases it is argued, not to put it too strongly, that it does good. Certainly no evil effects are inescapable to it among the Chinese in Rangoon. Soldiers and coolies often take it in small quantities as a matter of principle. The same may be said of Shans who believe in its virtues as a prophylactic against fever. In his evidence before the Royal Commission Sir George Scott said that he knew of no evil effects due from it and that "to deprive the Shan and the hillman of opium would be to put him to death. To forbid him to grow the poppy would be to court defiance and revolt." It would be contrary to all the

TRADITIONS OF BRITISH RULE, ruthlessly and at a single blow, at the behest of sentiment rather than science, to outrage a people by depriving them of an article which they have seldom abused and have come to regard as a necessity. With the Burman proper things may be different. If, as is the case in Arakan, he is clearly degenerating morally and physically under a pernicious habit, something ought to be done. But care must be taken that prohibition, if deemed practicable, does not drive him to something worse. There are other drugs than opium which undoubtedly do more harm to Asiatics, and unfortunately the suppression of opium is invariably followed by illicit traffic in those poisons. Such as cocaine, for instance, which finds a steadily increasing market. Then there is alcohol. No useful purpose is served by refusing opium to the Burman if you encourage him to drink. Are we prepared to prohibit the consumption of alcohol as well as opium throughout the province? If not, it might well appear in the native of the country that he was merely being asked to give up

AN ASIATIC PRODUCT for one that came from Europe. Human nature is such that the man who is bent on stimulants will have them to long as science can give them, and the law does not prevent him. If it can be proved that opium never serves any useful purpose, and that its use can be safely prohibited, then a good thing will have been done. But Burma and India are incapable of accomplishing that unaided. The co-operation of China paripassu must be assured, and under the circumstances no better motto could be adopted than Mr. Asquith's "Wait and see."

WHAT IS MALARIA.

Dr. Malcolm Watson gave a very interesting lecture at Kuala Lumpur the other day. From his full report in the *Malay Mail* we quote this section:—Malaria is not always a disease characterised by high temperatures. After a time a person may suffer from malaria and only have parasites in his blood, but no high temperature. He is gradually becoming immune. While a person is acquiring this immunity, he is in a low state of health, and attacked by the many microbes which surround him and which cannot affect him when in health, he succumbs to incidental diseases—like abscess, bowel diseases, etc. People are constantly admitted to hospitals with such diseases, and they have no symptoms of "fever," and it is only by microscopic examination of the blood that the real cause of the disease can be discovered and, of course, unless the real cause is treated, the patient dies. It takes native children about 6 to 10 years to become immune. The amount of malaria which is injected by a mosquito varies enormously in amount, and it is obviously worse to get fresh infection every night. It is in these places that malaria is most severe. If one gets only a small dose once and is not subject to further infection, the disease will probably die out, in about three months, of sheer old age, although there are instances of extraordinary longevity of a single strain. This idea of the quantitative nature of malaria infection is one of great importance. Small quantities injected occasionally lead to immunity, while severe injections are apt to lead to death.

COMMERCIAL.

June 29th, 3.00 p.m.

The following quotations for rubber shares, by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.:

Allagans	6/9
Anglo-Java	11s. 18
Anglo-Malaya	29/3
Balgownie	19
Batu Tiga	—
Bertams	—
Bukit Kajangs (pp)	—
Bukit Rajahs	—
Carey United	27/6 prem.
Caslefields	130/
Changkat Serdang	—
Cheras	172/6
Damasaras	172/6
Eastern International	33/ prem.
Fed. Selangors	—
Glencahy	53
Glenahills	—
Golcondas	135/
Golden Hope	—
Highlands and Lowlands	13 /
Indragiri	530
Isch Kenneth	—
Jequias	—
Jonglandors	—
Kamunings	8/3 prem.
Kuala Lumpur	197/5
Lanadrons (fully paid)	—
Lanadrons (ppd)	—
Labus	—
Ledbury	97/6
Liggins	61/6
London Asiatics	16/6
London Ventures	7/
Merlimans	—
Pajams	51/6
Pegohs	533
Rubber Trusts	46/ prem.
Sagges	—
Sandycrofts	540
Sinpons	—
Seafelds	—
Seikongs	35/ prem.
Shelfords	75/
Singapore & Johore	520
Sumatra Paras	13/
Sungei Chocho	15/
Sungei Kapar	8/6
Tandjong	35/ prem.
Tangkahs	26/ prem.
Toerangie	5/ prem. nom.
Ulu Rauti	—
United Serdangs	136/
United Singapore	52
United Sumatras	11/3
United Langkats	—
Para Rubber	10/- per lb.

Pegoh Co. has declared a dividend of 75 cents per share.
Pajam Co. has declared a dividend of 35 cents per share.
Transfer Books close on 15th July.

THE RUBBER BOOM.

INTERESTING OPINIONS EXPRESSED BY MR. PATRICK GOW.

The current issue of the *Rubber World* contains an interview with Mr. Patrick Gow, from which we take the following:—

The rubber boom, said Mr. Gow, had its origin in a way in the American troubles of 1907, when the price of rubber was knocked down to as low as 2s. 9d. per lb. At that price manufacturers began to put more rubber into compounds, which led to an increased demand. It no longer paid to use large quantities of reclaimed rubber when pure rubber could be had so cheap. When stocks had been reduced to practically nothing, there came a sudden burst of activity in the motor trade, and an astonishing increase in the number of power schemes, such as the Victoria Falls, in Africa, America, the East, and indeed all over the world. The electrical industries called for a much larger production of rubber, with which the slowly increasing world's supply was unable to cope.

In many instances, manufacturers who used to make cheap articles have found it impossible to turn them out any longer at a profit. Nor are motor-cars and power schemes and so on likely to decrease in number. Take taxicabs as an instance. Each cab will require one or more suits of tyres per year. The mere fact of putting a taxicab on the streets does not dispose of the demand for rubber in regard to that cab. It has been stated by one who set up for being an authority on these matters that the number of motor-cars to be constructed in the United States during the current year will be at least 100,000. That means half-a-million tyres as a minimum for America alone. Hence the demand for rubber is likely to be greater than ever. Last year the total output of rubber was, say, about 75,000 tons, and I do not anticipate that this year's output will much exceed, if it touches 75,000 tons.

How is it that wild rubber fetches a higher price than plantation? asked the interviewer. That is an entire mistake. For example, as you may see from our chart of prices from January, 1906, to December, 1909, the price of fine hard Para in July, 1906, was 5s., the average price of plantation rubber in the auctions in the same fortnight was 5s. 8d., whilst the finest plantation sold for 5s. 9d. Again, in September, 1907, just on the eve of the financial crisis in America, the hard Para had fallen to 4s. 4d., the average price of all grades of plantation rubber sold at the same time was 4s. 9d., but the finest plantation fetched 5s. 11d. The position when rubber touched its lowest was even better from the point of view of those interested in plantation company shares. In February, 1908, when fine hard Para was standing at 2s. 9d., the average price for plantation of all grades was 2s. 10d., the finest plantation realising 3s. 5d. On the top of the rise in 1909, when fine hard Para was fetching 9s., the average price of plantation rubber was 8s. 5d., whilst the finest plantation fetched 9s. 6d. And the position is much the same to-day. The wild rubber advocates take the price of the inferior with the best plantation, strike an average and then contrast it with that fetched by the best Para. Put best against best, and plantation prices come out easily best.

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE SALE OF FURNITURE advertised for To-day at 2.30 p.m. is POSTPONED until TO-MORROW, the 30th inst., at 2.30 P.M.

HUGHES & ROUGH, Auctioneers. [46]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Imperial German Mail Steamship

"LUETZOW"

Captain W. Bartling, will leave for the above places TO-MORROW, the 30th instant, at 10 A.M.

For further Particulars, apply to NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & Co., General Agents. Hongkong, 29th June, 1910. [7]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR EUROPE, (via Ports of Call).

THE Steamship

"YORK"

Captain J. Randemann, will leave for the above places (from the Company's Buoy), TO-MORROW, the 30th instant, at 10 A.M.

For further particulars, apply to NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & Co., General Agents. Hongkong, 29th June, 1910. [7]

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"MECKLENBURG"

Captain Malchow, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at the risk in the hazardous and extensive Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bill-of-Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th prox., will be subject to suit.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 4th prox., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

THIS STEAMER BRINGS ON CARGO:—
Ex s.s. *Szechuan* from Szechuan.
Ex s.s. *Holar* from Copenhagen.
Ex s.s. *Germania* & *Hamburg* from Germany.
Ex s.s. *Bosphorus* from Bordeaux.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE, Hongkong Office. [46]

Hongkong, 29th June, 1910.

JAPAN PRIVATE ESTATES.

RIGHTS REVERT TO STATE.

London, June 23rd.
A telegram from the Hague states that the Chamber has passed the Bill providing for the reversion of sovereign rights in certain private estates in Java to the State.

The Minister for the Colonies said that he recognised that certain measures were necessary in the case of estates belonging to foreigners and promised to give the matter his attention.—*Reuter*.

Events Coming.

Saturday, 2nd July.
Boxing, City Hall.

Monday, 4th July.
Hongkong Ice Co. extraordinary meeting, noon.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1910.

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Hongkong, 29th June, 1910.

Intimations.

CHEESE

MILD CANADIAN STILTON

00 cents per lb.

THE

DAIRY FARM CO.,

LIMITED.

The "ASAHI" Brewery is situated near the "SUITA SPRINGS." These Chlorinated waters are used in the manufacture of our beers.

Purity guaranteed. (Note Price List.)

"ASAHI" & "SAPPORO"

1 Beer per case 4 doz. 12 1/2

12 1/2 doz. 12 1/2

12 1/2 doz. 12 1/2

To be obtained at all Retailers.

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Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Island Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANGOVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANGOVER SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B., &c. (Subject to alteration).

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong:	From Quebec:
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, JULY 16TH.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, AUGUST 12TH.
"MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, AUGUST 16TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, SEPT. 2ND.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, AUGUST 6TH.	"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" FRIDAY, SEPT. 23RD.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, AUGUST 27TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, OCT. 14TH.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, SEPT. 17TH.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, NOV. 4TH.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, OCT. 8TH.	

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B. or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Empress" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal ports in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the world. HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port of New York (including meals and berth in sleeping car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line). Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Services Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and the families.

Through Passengers are allowed Stopover privileges at the various points of interest en route. R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way. HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class in Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port 43s.

Via New York 45s.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—L. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent, Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"KWONGSANG"	THURSDAY, 30th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	"NAMSANG"	FRIDAY, 1st July, Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	FRIDAY, 1st July, 4 P.M.
TIENSIN via SWATOW, WEI	"CHONGSHING"	WEDNESDAY, 3rd July, Daylight.
HAIRUI & CHEFOO	"FOOKSANG"	WEDNESDAY, 6th July, Noon.
SGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"LOONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 8th July, 4 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The steamers "Katsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A fully qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Choochow, Tientsin & Newchwang. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD., General Managers.

Telephone No. 215, Hongkong, 29th June, 1910.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
NINGPO, WEIHAIR, CHEFOO & NEWCHANG	"FAOTING"	30th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	30th July, 4 P.M.
SAIGON	"KAIKONG"	1st July, 4 P.M.
AMOI, CHEFOO & LOILO	"FOOCHOW"	2nd July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHIHAI"	3rd July, 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"SHANJUNG"	6th July, 4 P.M.
SAMARANG & SOERABAYA	"KUEIJOW"	7th July, 4 P.M.
CHEFOO & TIENSIN	"CHANGSHA"	27th July, 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIA		

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports. DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SKREW STEAMERS and TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms and Dining Saloons.

FAST ISCHODDUE TWIN-SKREW STEAMERS (Ansei, Chosen, Linsen, Chishan) with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloons, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 56, Hongkong, 29th June, 1910.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
ALFARO	1100	R. Rogers	MANILA	SATURDAY, 9th July, 10 A.M.
SUBIC CITY	1100	A. F. Smith	MANILA	SATURDAY, 16th July, 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Telephone No. 114, Hongkong, 29th June, 1910.

Shipping—Steamers.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	G. Tonnage	Leaves
TACOMA v. KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"SHATTLE MARU" Capt. F. Salto	6,182	WEDNESDAY, 13th July, at Noon.

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

For	Steamers	Leaves
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOI and FOOSHOW	"CHOSHUN MARU" Capt. T. Suruga	THURSDAY, 30th June, at 10 A.M.
TASMUI v. SWATOW & AMOI	"DAIGI MARU" Capt. H. Murayama	SUNDAY, 3rd July, at 10 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW and AMOI	"JOSHIN MARU" Capt. Y. Yamamoto	WEDNESDAY, 6th July, at 10 A.M.

Special Reduction of 20% will be allowed to 1st and 2nd Class passengers to Shanghai in connection with the Nanking Exposition from June 1st, 1910.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

The newly built steamers: "CHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU"—First class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passengers, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1910.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES, 1909
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	"AKI MARU" Capt. K. Nomura, Tons 7000 "MISHIMA MARU" Capt. A. E. Moser, Tons 9000 "KAGA MARU" Capt. M. Hagino, Tons 7000	WEDNESDAY, 6th July, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 20th July, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 3rd Aug., at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	"SADO MARU" Capt. S. Hirotsu, Tons 7000	SATURDAY, 16th July, From KOBE.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE v. KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA	"IKABA MARU" Capt. K. Kawara, Tons 7000 "TAMBA MARU" Capt. K. Sato, Tons 7000	TUESDAY, 19th July, at 4 P.M. TUESDAY, 16th Aug., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE	"YAWATA MARU" Capt. T. Sekine, Tons 5000 "HIKIO MARU" Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6000	FRIDAY, 8th July, at Noon. FRIDAY, 5th August, at Noon.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO	"TOSA MARU" Capt. Y. Nomura, Tons 6000	THURSDAY, 30th June, P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	"WAKASU MARU" Capt. N. Nielson, Tons 7000	WEDNESDAY, 6th July.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"ATSUTA MARU" Capt. Wm. Thompson, Tons 7000	THURSDAY, 7th July, at 4 P.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"HIKIO MARU" Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6000	WEDNESDAY, 6th July, at Noon.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES.

BETWEEN

HONGKONG and JAPAN PORTS.

COMMENCING AKI MARU 30TH MAY, ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1910.

Special Excursion Tickets (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

	YOKOHAMA RETURN.	KOBE RETURN.	MOJI RETURN.	NAGASAKI RETURN.
1st Class	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd "	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With option of rail between calling ports in Japan.

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. Cargo only. Carries deck passengers. Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd class through passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 1 day, to Kobe 2 days and to Yokohama 3 days. For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Building, First Floor, China Road.

T. KUBUMOTO, Manager.

Shipping—Steamers.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



STEAM FOR STRAITS, OCEAN, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for SATYRA, PERMAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship "DELTA," Captain B. W. H. Snow, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 9th July, 1910, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. "Macedonia," 10,522 tons, from Colombo, Passengers accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement), will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. "Colindale," due in London on 21st August, 1910.

Passengers will be received at this Office, until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1910.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras and Mauritius.

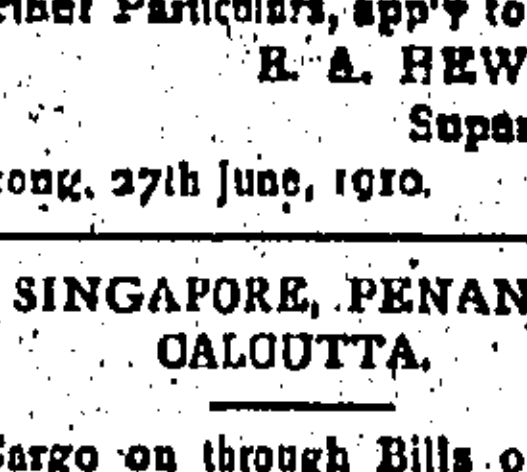
THE Steamship "CATHERINE AUSTIN," Captain G. T. Hudson, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 2nd July, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1910.

458

HONGKONG-BOSTON AND NEW YORK.



AMERICAN-ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

"INDRASAMHA," on MONDAY, 4th July, at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1910.

434

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Ports in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER B.C., TACOMA AND SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA

Steamer Tons Captain On/about

Kumero 6,232 G. B. McGill 16th July

Aymara 4,305 J. Boyd 20th July

Swario 6,232 F. S. Cowley 2nd Aug.

Oceano 4,657 F. W. Davies 27th Sept.

Kumero 6,232 G. B. McGill 20th Oct.

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steamer passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 29th June, 1910.

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK (With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship "WYNERIC," will be despatched from the above for BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, the 11th July, 1910.

For Freight, apply to ARNOLD, KARRER & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1910.

434

Consignee.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE P. & O. S.N. Co.'s Steamer "DELTA."

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at 4 1/2 PM in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—From London, &c., as s.s. "Macedonia." From Persian Gulf, as B.I.S.N. and B. & P. S.N. Co.'s Steamer.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 25th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's representatives at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1910.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE.

THE Company's Steamship "CARDIGANSHIRE," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 25th inst., at 6 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 9.30 A.M. on 30th inst. No claims will be admitted after Goods have left the Godowns nor will they be recognized if presented after 10 days of vessel's arrival here.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1910.

455

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "COBLENZ," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd of July will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd of July, at 9.30 A.M.

All claims must reach us before the 6th of July, 1910, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELOHERS & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1910.

47

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship "NAMSANG," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo, by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo, impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M. the 20th inst., will be loaded at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD., General Managers.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1910.

48

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM, and after, 1st January, 1909, the rates of Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph (daily and weekly issues) will be as follows:—

DAILY—\$36 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$15 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportionate. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messengers. Daily subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional 2s. 6d. per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue is 1s. 6d. per copy. The world is going to be a better place for it.

Advertisements: Daily, 1s. per line; Weekly, 6d. per line; Monthly, 1s. 6d. per line; Quarterly, 4s. 6d. per line; Half-yearly, 8s. 6d. per line; Yearly, 16s. 6d. per line.

Advertisements: Daily, 1s. per line; Weekly, 6d. per line; Monthly, 1s. 6d. per line; Quarterly, 4s. 6d. per line; Half-yearly, 8s. 6d. per line; Yearly, 16s. 6d. per line.

Advertisements: Daily, 1s. per line; Weekly, 6d. per line; Monthly, 1s. 6d. per line; Quarterly, 4s. 6d. per line; Half-yearly, 8s. 6d. per line; Yearly, 16s. 6d. per line.

Advertisements: Daily, 1s. per line; Weekly, 6d. per line; Monthly, 1s. 6d. per line; Quarterly, 4s. 6d. per line; Half-yearly, 8s. 6d. per line; Yearly, 16s. 6d. per line.

Advertisements: Daily, 1s. per line; Weekly, 6d. per line; Monthly, 1s. 6d. per line; Quarterly, 4s. 6d. per line; Half-yearly, 8s. 6d. per line; Yearly, 16s. 6d. per line.

Advertisements: Daily, 1s. per line; Weekly, 6d. per line; Monthly, 1s. 6d. per line; Quarterly, 4s. 6d. per line; Half-yearly, 8s. 6d. per line; Yearly, 16s. 6d. per line.

Advertisements: Daily, 1s. per line; Weekly, 6d. per line

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	OPTION AS PER LAST REPORT.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE DIVIDEND BASED ON LAST YEAR'S EARNINGS.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	110,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$2,028,988	2.5% for half year ending 31.12.09 @ 4% 1/2% for 1910	4 1/2 %	\$945 \$89.10/
National Bank of China, Limited	100,000	7	6	\$4,400 \$100,000	\$30,352	5s (London 1/6) for 1909	...	\$76 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Ganton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$254,181 \$200,000	none	\$10 for 1908	6 %	17 1/2 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	15	15	Tls. 211,000 Tls. 211,000 Tls. 144,588	Tls. 207,573	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1908	5 %	Tls. 110
Union Insurance Society of Canton	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$200,000 \$193,448	\$287,984	Final of \$20 per share, making in all \$50 per share for 1908 and an interim divid- end of \$30 per share for 1909	6 %	\$820
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$200,000 \$193,448	\$287,984	\$12 for 1908 and interim of \$3 for 1909	7 %	\$200
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$30	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$438,405	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1908	7 %	\$114
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$438,405	\$27 for 1908	8 %	\$350 sales
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$45	\$25	\$1,500,000 \$300,000 \$300,000	Dr. \$3,772	5% for 1908	...	\$7 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$300,000 \$300,000 \$300,000	...	24 for year ending 30.6.1908	...	\$51 1/2 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$300,000 \$300,000 \$300,000	\$20,706	Final of \$12 for account 1910	8 %	\$33 sales
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	45	45	\$1,000,000 \$200,000 \$200,000	43,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/6 11/6-53. 154.	...	\$66 sellers
Do. (Deferred)	60,000	45	45	\$1,000,000 \$200,000 \$200,000	43,755	3rd. in. of 2/- per share (comp. No. 12) making 1 in all 4/- for 1908 & interim of 1/- for ac. 09	5 %	104/-
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	1	1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	102,994	A dividend of 7 1/2 % for 7, ending 30.4. 1910 (A bonus of 5 %)	4 1/2 %	\$24 1/2 sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	11,159	...	1 1/2 %	\$14 sellers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	Dr. \$8,000	\$10 per share for 1909	5 1/2 %	\$167 1/2 sellers
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	Dr. \$15,893	\$3 for 1907	...	\$26 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6,000	Tls. 10 for year ending 31.8.09	...	Tls. 825 sales
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	4,000,000	Pa. 10	Pa. 10	\$1,500,000 \$300,000 \$300,000	4,145	Final of 1/6 making 3/- for 1909	9 %	Tls. 17 1/2
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Pa. 10	Pa. 10	\$1,500,000 \$300,000 \$300,000	4,145	First year	...	Pa. 17
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	4 1/2	4 1/2	\$1,500,000 \$300,000 \$300,000	4,145	\$4 per share 1910 dividend	5 %	\$7 1/2 sellers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.	500,000	G \$10	G \$10	\$1,500,000 \$300,000 \$300,000	4,145	Final of Gold \$0.65 for 1909 in all G \$1.15	...	41/-
Docks, Wharves & Godowns	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,500,000 \$300,000 \$300,000	4,145	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.08	...	\$10
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,500,000 \$300,000 \$300,000	4,145	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.08	...	\$10
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$550	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$300,000 \$300,000	\$26,847	\$2 1/2 for 1909	4 1/2 %	\$57 sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$300,000 \$300,000	\$26,847	Interim of \$1 1/2 for account 1909	...	\$51 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6,366	Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for 1910	6 1/2 %	Tls. 78
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	55,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 9,222	Final of Tls. 4 for 1909	7 %	Tls. 118
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 4,224	Tls. 6 for year ending 31.12.09	5 1/2 %	Tls. 102 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	30,123	15	15	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000	24,601	\$1.20 on old shares and 50 cents on new shares for half year ending 31.12.09	8 %	\$16 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$1,277	50 cents for year ending 31.12.08	2 %	\$8 1/2 sellers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$27,900	Interim of 3/- for account 1909	7 %	\$100
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$2,471	45 cents for 1909	6 %	\$8 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$2,471	\$2 1/2 for 1909	8 %	\$33 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,500,000 Tls. 1,500,000 Tls. 1,500,000	Tls. 63,000	Final of 6 % bonus Tls. 1 for 1909	6 1/2 %	Tls. 110
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	Tls. 1,500,000 Tls. 1,500,000 Tls. 1,500,000	31,955	Final of \$1.80 for account 1909	8 1/2 %	\$39 buyers
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 5	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 10,991	Tls. 11 for year ending 31.12.09	8 1/2 %	Tls. 122 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	15	15	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000	\$9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	8 %	\$6 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 175,000 Tls. 175,000 Tls. 175,000	Tls. 8,172	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 31.3.09	12 %	Tls. 62
Laon-keong-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	5,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 8,829	Tls. 6 for 1909	7 %	Tls. 70
Sey Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	5,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 8,829	Tls. 25 for 1909	10 %	Tls. 240
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	1,800,000	12 1/2	12 1/2	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$648	15 % per share for 1908	...	\$10 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	12 1/2	12 1/2	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$648	60 cents for 1909	6 %	\$10 1/2 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$6,128	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	...	\$2 1/2 sellers
Do. Do. (Special shares)	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$6,128	80 cents for 1909	9 %	\$2 1/2 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$6,128	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	6 1/2 %	\$19
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$6,128	Final of 40 cents making in all 75 cents per share for 1909	10 %	\$7 1/2 sellers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$6,128	14 per cent. vs. \$1.40 for 1909	18 %	\$14 buyers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$6,128	A dividend of \$1.20 per share and a bonus of 10 cents	6 %	\$20 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$6,128	Final of \$8 for 1909	6 1/2 %	\$160 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$6,128	Final of \$1 making in all \$2 for 1909	9 %	\$21 sale & 1/2
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 50,000 Tls. 50,000 Tls. 50,000	Tls. 316,682	2nd interim dividend of Tls. 1 1/2 for 1909	4 1/2 %	Tls. 1,480
Maatschappij tot Exploitatie van Landsbouwen polders in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	\$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$3,014	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on 1st paid shares for year ending 30.4.10	5 1/2 %	\$142 sellers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$3,014	None	5 1/2 %	\$14 buyers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$3,014	None	5 1/2 %	\$14 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 14,800 Tls. 14,800 Tls. 14,800	Tls. 5,250	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	2 1/2 %	Tls. 240 sellers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	none	none	First year	...	\$55 sellers
Societe des Pulpes et Papeteries du Tonkin	13,200 1,200 1,200	50 Halpang Neuhai	25 Currency ...	none	none	None	...	\$35 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$15	\$15	none	Dr. \$12,000	10 % for year ending 31st May 1909	13 1/2 %	\$5 ex div. b
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	10,000	\$15	\$15	none	\$12,000	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8 %	\$7
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$40,000 \$40,000 \$40,000	\$348	60 cents per share for year ending 31.3.09	5 %	\$12 1/2 sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$1,041	25 cents for 1909	...	\$3 sellers ex div.
Watkins Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$2,613	None	...	\$62 buyers
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$2,613	None	...	\$3 sellers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	none	\$782	None	...	\$3 sellers

Intimations

COMPANIA GENERAL DE TABACOS DE FILIPINAS

ESTABLISHED IN 1882. CAPITAL \$3,000,000



"LA FLOR DE LA ISABELA."

High grade cigars manufactured with the best selected leaf grown in the estates of the Company.

SPECIAL BRANDS:

Pigtails, Vegueros Especiales, Regalia A Lopez, Regalia G Pereira, Favoritos A Lopez, Favoritos A Correa, Perfectos Especiales, Erquitos, Reina Victoria, High Life, Londres Finos, Conchas Finas, and other Current Brands.

RETAILED IN ALL THE LEADING STORES.

BARRETTO & CO., AGENTS.



HEYMANS BUTTER

SIEMSEN & CO., Sole Agents.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG.

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S PATENT TYPEWRITER

COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAIKERS PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, etc., etc., etc.

SOLE AGENTS for

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL GRAM
and
P. & CO. SPECIAL LIQUOR SMOOTH WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK

REASONABLE PRICES.

A TOO STABLE.
LEIGHTON HILL ROAD,
(next to No. 1, Police Station).

Has established a SHOEING FORGE at Leighton Hill Road, where Horses and Ponies can be shod by EXPERIENCED SHANGHAI FARRIER by arrangement.

Shoeing of Horses and Ponies also undertaken at Kowloon - on "retail" of Owners' instructions.

PRICES:
At the Stables or anywhere in Hongkong, \$2 per animal.
At Kowloon, \$3 per animal.

A TOO STABLE.
Leighton Hill Road,
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1910.

LEE YEE
HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND
CIGARS, CIGARETTES
AND
TOILET REQUISITES
FOR SALE.

12 D'ARVILLE STREET,
HONGKONG.

FREE TRIAL.

TRY THE

ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITER

(VISIBLE)

Cost \$165 Little, Last Long. Will Always Give Satisfaction.

PHONE No. 482 and the machine will be at your office for free trial.

Repair to any Make of TYPEWRITERS.

GRAMAPHONES, AND SEWING MACHINES.

A Speciality. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

MOTOR CARS, BICYCLES and TYPEWRITERS FOR HIRE.

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT

6, DES VORUX ROAD.